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NASIS

NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY

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NASIS-86, #1

DESIGNS, PROCEDURES, INSTRUMENTS AND FORMS FOR THE 1986 NASIS

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Price: $7.50

DESIGNS, PROCEDURES, INSTRUMENTS AND FORMS

FOR THE 1986 NASIS

Introduction

This report presents a detailed account of the design and fielding of the tenth Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS). Users of NASIS86 data will find it an important reference for answers to questions about how the information was gathered.

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Surveys were conceived as vehicles both for producing current, topical information about Nebraskans and also for monitoring change in quality of life. Thus the surveys alternate between a cross-sectional and a panel component: each odd year the initial panel from 1977 is reinterviewed, whereas each even year a cross-sectional sample with new respondents is chosen. As an even year, NASIS86 represents a new cross-section of the adult population of Nebraska.

Like the earlier surveys, NASIS86 is a joint effort of the Sociology Department of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and a variety of public agencies. While the final responsibility for the design and fielding of the survey rests with the Bureau of Sociological Research, both the costs of the survey and its planning have been shared through an Advisory Committee of public agencies.*

Instrument Design and Item Selection

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Surveys are designed to meet the data needs of diverse groups ranging from sociological researchers to state planners. To meet these needs, the instrument for each survey is developed in two stages. First, a set of "core" questions is developed. These are repeated each year and cover basic demographic information, the quality of life, and general sociological indicators. The second set of questions comes from the agencies and organizations that participate in the survey.

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*See Appendix A for a copy of the Prospectus which details the circumstances under which public agencies participated in the Survey as well as a list of the membership of the NASIS86 Advisory Committee.

To meet the goal of providing trend data on the quality of life in Nebraska, core questions for NASIS86 were chosen primarily with regard to comparability with the earlier nine studies. The core questions included in the previous seven studies were carefully evaluated for utility, comparability with other surveys, and validity. On the basis of this review, a few core questions were replaced, some were discarded, and some reworded.

The next step in the development of the instrument was to determine the data needs of the participants in the survey. Public agencies and faculty members desiring to purchase time on NASIS submitted questions that they wanted to have included in the survey. Questions submitted by buyers were then pretested by professional interviewers. These pretest results were used to improve the questions and to provide an estimate of the interviewing time needed for each question set. For many buyers, this procedure was repeated two or three times in order to trim time or to test revisions in the question wording.

An initial draft of the complete interview schedule was extensively pretested by professional interviewers. They were instructed to call households in Lincoln and in some smaller communities, following the procedures to be used for the regular survey. During the pretests interviewers were instructed to be particularly observant of any problems in wording, item ordering, and skip patterns. After the pretests, a debriefing meeting was held with the interviewers to go over the schedule item by item and to discuss problems encountered and reactions to the interview. As a result of the pretests, a few changes were made in question wording, some additions and clarifications were added to the interviewer manual, and some questions were reordered.

During the pretesting period, copies of the roughed-out schedule were circulated among members of the Advisory Committee and all buyers. A unique feature of the NASIS series is that the data needed by many organizations and for many purposes are all gathered on the same population. This means that agencies or scholars whose primary interest is in health, for example, may have the benefit of information on alcoholism, on social security, and on recreation to increase the value of their data. Thus, each participant in the survey is vitally interested not merely in the inclusion of their own questions, but also in the selection of other participants and the core questions. Questions and comments were solicited and some adjustments made as a result of the participants' replies.

Schedule Construction

For the most part, all respondents in NASIS86 were asked the same questions. The exception was a segment that contained, for half of the sample, questions on sex education classes being taught in the high school, and for men, questions regarding household composition when they were growing up; the other half of the sample were asked questions on the reasons for not participating in various activities. As a result two separate forms of the interview schedule were prepared. The completed schedules were stacked with the forms in alternating order and interviewers were instructed to take schedules from the top of the stack to ensure that each form was used for half of the interviews. A copy of the complete schedule is found in Appendix B.

Population Sample and Sample Size

The sample is drawn from a population consisting of noninstitutionalized persons in households with telephones who were residing in the State of Nebraska during the survey period (February through March 1986). Persons under 18 years of age, persons in custodial institutions, in group living quarters, and on military reservations, and transient visitors to the state are excluded from the sampling universe. The sample size was targeted at 1,800 respondents.

The Sampling Design

Random digit dialing has been used to select new respondents since the inception of NASIS in 1977. In that year, one-third of the sample was gathered through personal interviewing and area probability sampling techniques that are commonly used by major research organizations. The other two-thirds of the sample were selected with the use of random digit dialing (RDD) techniques. A comparison of the two strategies revealed that the less expensive and simpler RDD sample yielded comparable results to the more time-consuming personal interview method.

Random digit dialing requires obtaining a list of all three-digit exchanges in the area to be covered and randomly selecting four-digit numbers as suffixes from a universe of all possible four-digit numbers. Every number, including unassigned, unlisted, previously assigned, and newly assigned numbers, has equal probability of inclusion in the sample. If an equal number of four-digit numbers are selected from each three-digit area, the numbers will be good in proportion to the population of the area and a self-weighted simple random sample results.

A list of all three-digit exchanges in the State of Nebraska had been purchased from the telephone company and used in previous NASIS years. These lists were updated by examining telephone directories of all communities, and adding and subtracting prefixes. For each prefix a fixed number of four-digit random numbers was selected. The number selected was determined by the sampling fraction of the household in Nebraska to be included in the sample. For this study, this fraction was 1/222. This fraction was multiplied by 10,000 (since there are 10,000 possible 4-digit numbers in each prefix area--0000-9999); thus the number of random numbers to be selected was 45 in each three-digit area of the state.

A crucial step in using random digit dialing in rural areas is the screening of out-of-range numbers. In small communities, all numbers may be assigned within a very narrow range, say 1150-1199, so that only a small percentage of all possible four-digit suffixes are good numbers. In order to reduce the waste of interviewer time entailed in calling nonexistent numbers, ranges were established for all prefixes in the state. Telephone directories covering the entire state were purchased and systematically checked to establish for each prefix a range within which numbers were assigned. Through this process some prefixes were also removed from the sample, for example, prefixes for government agencies or businesses.

A computer program was written on the Bureau's Apple II microcomputer for the selection of four-digit numbers. These numbers were then compared with the ranges for each of the prefixes and all four-digit numbers falling outside the

range were excluded. Numbers falling within the range were then combined with the prefix and printed on labels to be attached to cover sheets. The cover sheet included the area code, community name, generated telephone number, dialing instructions, and other information needed to record and follow the status of that number. A copy of the cover sheet used is included in Appendix C.

Selection of Respondent from Household

As NASIS is intended to be a sample of persons rather than households, a probability process was necessary in selecting the persons to be interviewed in each household contacted. It would not be sufficient or representative to interview the person answering the telephone in each instance, as these persons are not likely to be a random sample of all persons over 18 in the household.

Selection of respondents was accomplished by means of a set of selection tables randomizing the person to be interviewed for households with different numbers of eligible respondents. The selection table was printed on the label containing the telephone number to be dialed. Each selection table contained a designated respondent number for each household size category. Thus, if the household contained three eligible respondents, one-third of the selection tables called for interviewing the first person listed, one-third the second listed, and the final third, the third person listed. In this manner, every eligible respondent had an equal opportunity of being selected within households with the same number of eligible respondents. (Interviewers were given a predetermined order in which eligible respondents were to be entered into the table, i.e., wife, husband, then other persons by age, in order to prevent interviewers from manipulating the selection tables so that the respondent was the person on the telephone.) After determining the designated respondent, the interviewers were to ask for that person, if the designated respondent was not the person initially answering the telephone. Often several additional telephone calls were necessary in order to find the designated respondent at home.

It is obvious that a person in a household with five possible respondents would be only one-fifth as likely to be included in the sample as persons living by themselves. Weighting procedures are used in the computerized data file to adjust for these differences in selection probabilities. Thus the resultant sample is of individuals drawn from a sample of the population of individuals and can be treated as a simple random sample. If a sample of households is required, however, it can be achieved by altering the weighting procedures.

Interviewer Training, Supervision, and Quality Control

All of the interviewers had previous experience in telephone interviewing and the majority were highly skilled, with many years of interviewing experience, not only on local projects but also for such national survey organizations as NORC and the U.S. Bureau of the Census. With only a few exceptions, all of the interviewers used in the survey had previous experience with NASIS or other major Bureau surveys.

A field supervisor was employed to handle the day-to-day supervision, training, and scheduling of the interviewing. The field supervisor worked closely with the study director in monitoring the progress of the survey and dealing with problems as they would arise. Training for the interviewers involved two steps. First, the sdudy director and interviewer supervisor met all interviewers in a four-hour session and went over, in detail, the schedule and the procedures to be used. All interviewers were given a detailed instruction manual (Appendix D), which they were instructed to read carefully and which they were required to bring with them each time they interviewed.

Second, all interviewers were required to do five practice interviews, which were carefully examined by Bureau staff for errors in skip patterns, inadequate records on open-ended questions, and the like.

Interviewers did nearly all of the telephoning from the offices of the Bureau of Sociological Research in Lincoln, using the state MERS system. The only calling done at home was a portion of the calls to persons with Lincoln and Omaha exchanges. The consolidating of interviewing provided an opportunity for very careful supervision. The supervisor, study director, and others on the Bureau staff were always accessible so that questions from the interviewers could be handled immediately and, if necessary, the respondent called back. The interviewers were required to edit their own interviews before turning them in, after which each interview was carefully edited by Bureau staff. This was done on a daily basis so that errors could immediately be brought to the attention of the interviewers and corrected. If answers were recorded incorrectly or questions skipped, the interviewer was asked to call the respondent back and correct the error. In addition, 5% of each interviewer's work was verified by a second call to the respondent by the field supervisor.

Processing of Completed Interviews

Completed interviews were carefully processed and recorded by the Bureau staff to ensure that each interview was accounted for and its progress along the various steps of editing, coding, data entry, and so on, could be monitored. All interviews were recorded in a process control log. An example of this log is given in Appendix E.

The first step of the processing involved the assignment of a sequence number, which was recorded on the cover sheet and on the first page of the interview schedule. Each interview was checked to make sure the cover sheet showing respondent's name, telephone number, and interviewer ID was attached to the interview. Then each interview was entered into the process control log and edited by the Bureau staff. Interviews with problems were returned to the interviewers to be corrected; correct interviews were ready for keypunching. This was done directly from the schedule, as card numbers and column numbers were included in the printed schedule. Six cards of data were keypunched and verified at this time with a data entry program for the microcomputer. Verification greatly reduces the chance of keypunching errors. As these steps were completed, the completion date was recorded in the log.

Information that could not be entered directly from the schedule was first processed through a coding procedure (described below).

The final process control step was the separation of the pages of the interview containing information that could identify the respondent by name or telephone number from the rest of the interview schedule. This involved removal of the cover sheet and the last several pages of the interview schedule. Since the sequence number and case identification number were recorded on both the cover sheets and the first pages of the interview schedule, these pages can be related back to the interview at a later date if necessary. Retrieval of identifying pages will be required only for data cleaning purposes and for locating the respondents again for future surveys. The information is separated in order to permit storage of the interview schedules without endangering the confidentiality of which the respondents are assured; the identifying pages themselves are stored in a locked cabinet.

Coding

Those items that could not be punched directly from the interview schedule were subjected to a coding process. This step involved coding of geographical information. Coding was done by experienced Bureau staff. Many of the open-ended questions on NASIS86 were processed in a different way than in previous NASIS studies. In previous years the staff used "inductive coding," which involved assigning all open-ended responses to a set of categories that were inductively determined by the coders as they went through the interview schedules. This method had the advantage of summarizing the data and providing an assigned number code, but it was very expensive and time consuming, and often involved loss of the detailed information that open-ended responses are designed to procure. In NASIS86, a mircocomputer database program was used to store the complete open-ended responses for all items in their unaltered form. These are keyed by the respondent ID number and can be merged with the large SPSS dataset containing the other survey information if needed. The responses for all the core, open-ended items are listed in Appendix F. Open-ended responses for questions asked by buyers have been provided to them, and a copy of the responses has been retained in Bureau files.

Data Automation and Cleaning

Entry of the information collected on the interview schedule in machine-readable form permits manipulation of the data by computer. The six cards of information for each case were moved to computer disc storage for preprocessing and data cleaning. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) was the computer software package used to process and document this data set. The first step in data cleaning was to generate frequency distributions on each of the variables in the data set. These frequencies were then closely examined for codes that were not within the range of those assigned or codes that appeared to give unusual results. The identification numbers of the cases containing those codes were then printed out and the interview schedules examined to find the reason for the stray codes. Two kinds of errors were found and corrected in this manner: keypunching errors and errors in the manner in which the answer was recorded on the interview schedule. Most errors will have been detected and corrected through this procedure. Taking this step does not guarantee that all such errors were located; some "hidden" errors were located and corrected, but more are expected to be present. However, because of the extensive editing and verification processes employed, only a very small

fraction of the answers are likely to remain in error. As these errors are found, corrections will be made in the basic data set and users informed.

The cleaned, coded data were stored in an SPSS archive file containing 339 variables. A list of all variables in the archive file and the names used by the SPSS program for each variable are included in Appendix G. Data sets for users involving subsets of items in the file were generated by removing the items from this main file. A codebook of most items on this file was generated and is kept in the Bureau library.

The most economical and flexible way of using the NASIS data is on the computer with the SPSS program. However, small card or magnetic tape files can be generated from the larger file for those without access to a machine containing SPSS.

Survey Response Rate

A total of 1,878 usable interviews were obtained.

Table 1 presents the disposition of all in-range telephone numbers selected in the sample. As is true in any random digit dialing method, a substantial proportion of the numbers were unassigned or disconnected, or were business and not household numbers. These are excluded from any calculation of a response rate. A second category comprises cover sheets for numbers that were never called or for which there were less than five calls made to the number. These surplus cover sheets represent numbers that remained uncalled once the targeted number of interviews was completed. These, along with the numbers that were called five or more times without a response, could be either inappropriate numbers or they could be actual eligible households. Previous studies have found that numbers called repeatedly at different times of the day and week without an answer are generally unassigned numbers. Nonetheless, calculation of a response rate in an RDD sample is difficult, given the ambiguity about these numbers.

It is known that 2,429 of the numbers contacted contained eligible respondents. Of these, 487 were refusals, representing 20% of the eligible households. Refusals are of various types. Sixty-two of these were for health or age reasons. Some are quick hang-ups, in which the person hangs up before the interviewer has a chance to complete her/his introductory statement. In some cases the refusal is by the person answering the phone, even though that person would not have been the designated respondent. The refusal rate was within the range found in most telephone surveys of this type.

Estimates of Sampling Error

As this sample is a simple random sample of all households with telephones, estimates of sampling error are very straightforward. For easy reference, Table 2 presents already computed sample errors for some of the most likely sample sizes. Exact sampling errors for alternative specifications of sample size and reported percentages can be easily computed by using the following formula for the 95% confidence level: Sampling error = $1.96 \sqrt{pq/N}$, where p is the proportion of the sample giving the desired response, $q = (1 - p)$, and N is the sample size.

Representativeness of the Sample

Since NASIS is a simple random sample of households with telephones in the State of Nebraska, the distribution of characteristics of the respondents should closely mirror those in the population. Deviations from the expected population characteristics would most likely reflect differential refusal rates, telephone ownership rates, and the likelihood that the respondent could be contacted with five calls between the dates when the interviewing took place. Differences could also reflect random sampling errors.

Comparison of the 1980 Census figures with those from NASIS86 are presented in Tables 3 and 4. In Table 3, the state is divided into six regions and the population in households estimated from NASIS is compared to census figures. The figures indicate that the Omaha region was underrepresented and the South Central and Southeast regions were overrepresented in NASIS. A systematic examination of refusal and contact rates by region was undertaken to identify the source of these discrepancies from census figures. The data indicate that in the Omaha area the refusal rate was substantially higher than in the other regions. While in the state as a whole, only 20% of the households contacted refused to participate, this rate was around 30% in Omaha. The refusal rate was lowest in the South Central area, with 13.6% of the households refusing. It was also lower than the average in the Southeast area (16%). To compensate for these differences in refusal and response rate, weights were assigned to the respondents on the basis of their region to increase the representativeness of the survey. The percentage distribution among regions after the weights were assigned shows a close correspondence of the weighted data to the census figures.

Table 4 compares the ages and sex distribution of respondents in NASIS86 with the 1980 census figures. As is true in most surveys of this type, younger people tend to be underrepresented a small amount and middle aged people overrepresented. While the differences observed are not large, a weighting procedure was used to adjust the age distribution of males and females to correspond to the expected number of Nebraskans in 14 age by sex categories in population estimates for 1984. This procedure was first used in the 1985 NASIS. The survey also underrepresented the number of males, although not as much as was true in previous surveys in the NASIS series. The specific weighting procedures used are discussed in more detail below.

NASIS Weights

Two weights are included in the 1986 data archives. The first weight, called PWATE, produces a representative sample of individuals 18 and over living in households in the state. PWATE contains an adjustment for the sex, age, and regional biases found in the sample and a correction factor to compensate for differential probability of selection of the respondent within households with varying numbers of adults present. The need for this latter adjustment is best illustrated by example: it is obvious that a person in a household with five possible respondents would have only one-fifth the chance of being included in the sample as a person living alone. To adjust for this difference, weighting procedures are used in the computerized data file to correct for selection probabilities. The resultant sample is of individuals and should be treated as a simple random sample of the over 18 population.

Adjustment for age and sex differences between the sample and the census data were made by comparing the age-sex distribution of the sample with an estimate of the age-sex distribution of the population of Nebraskans in 1984. Unfortunately, good estimates for 1986 by age and sex are not available, and a procedure was used to estimate the number of 18-25-year-olds in the census data to compensate for differences since 1980. This step was necessary because the number of younger adults has been declining in the state. When combined with the weights for the number of adults in the household, a weight for each individual was computed, yielding the distribution shown in Table 5. When weighted, the age and sex distribution comes very close to the 1980 Census data. The small differences that remain reflect the changing age composition of the Nebraska population since 1980. This weight also includes an adjustment to reflect the different refusal and response rates by region of the state. Users of NASIS data requiring a sample of individuals would use the data weighted by the PWATE variable.

The second weight, HWATE, is used when the information needed is at the household level. If someone were interested in the number of households in which income is below a certain level, then individual weights would not be appropriate. Because households with younger adults were underrepresented in the sample, and certain regions were underrepresented because of high refusal rates, some adjustment was needed to compensate for this bias. This was done by using the same age-sex and region weights from the PWATE variable, but removing the weighting component to compensate for the number of adults in the household. Use of HWATE gives an adjusted sample, by age and region, of households in the state.

Cost of the Survey

The basic costs of fielding the survey are presented in Table 5. The total cost of fielding the survey is $30,295.93. Not included in the breakdown is the time of the Bureau co-directors or that of the faculty members who made significant contributions to the design and analysis of the survey. Computer charges are also not included. These costs, close to $2,500, are part of the university's support for the project.

Table 1.

Outcome of Numbers Selected in Random Digit Dialing Sample

I.	Total Inappropriate Numbers		2,263
	Unassigned or Disconnected	2,353	
	Business	547	
	Other	14	
II.	Total Not Resolved		218
III.	Total No Answers after 5 Callbacks		349
IV.	Total Eligible Contacts		2,429
	Completed Interviews	1,878	
	Partial Interviews	64	
	Refusals	487 (20%)	

Table 2.

Approximate Sampling Error of Percentages

(Expressed in percentages)*

Reported Percentage	Full Sample N=1878	75% Sample N=1409	50% Sample N=939	25% Sample N=470	10% Sample N=188
50	2.3	2.6	3.2	4.5	7.1
40 or 60	2.2	2.6	3.1	4.4	7.0
30 or 70	2.1	2.4	2.9	4.1	6.5
20 or 80	1.8	2.1	2.6	3.6	5.7
10 or 90	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.7	4.3
5 or 95	1.0	1.1	1.4	2.0	3.1

*Figures refer to the 95% confidence level. This means that approximately 95 out of 100 times, the reported percentage will fall within plus or minus the sampling error figure given in the table. For example, if 22% of the total sample responded "Yes" to an item on NASIS, then the interval in which 95 out of 100 samples would be expected to fall would be 22% plus or minus 1.8%, or 20.2% through 23.8%.

Table 3.

Percentage Distribution of Population by Region

Region	1980 Census	Population in Households from 1986 NASIS (Unweighted)	Population in Households from 1986 NASIS (Weighted)
Panhandle	6	5	6
Southwest	9	8	8
South Central	13	16	13
North	14	12	14
Omaha Area	34	28	34
Southeast	24	31	25

Table 4.

Representativeness of Sample by Age and Sex*

	1980 Census	1986 NASIS (Before Weighting)	1986 NASIS (After Weighting)
Age:			
Under 35	38	34	39
35 - 49	22	27	23
50 - 64	20	21	19
65 +	19	18	19
Sex:			
Male	48	44	48
Female	52	56	52

*Figures for the NASIS sample have been weighted by using PWATE. This adjusts the figures for the number of adults in households and also includes a correction for the sex distribution.

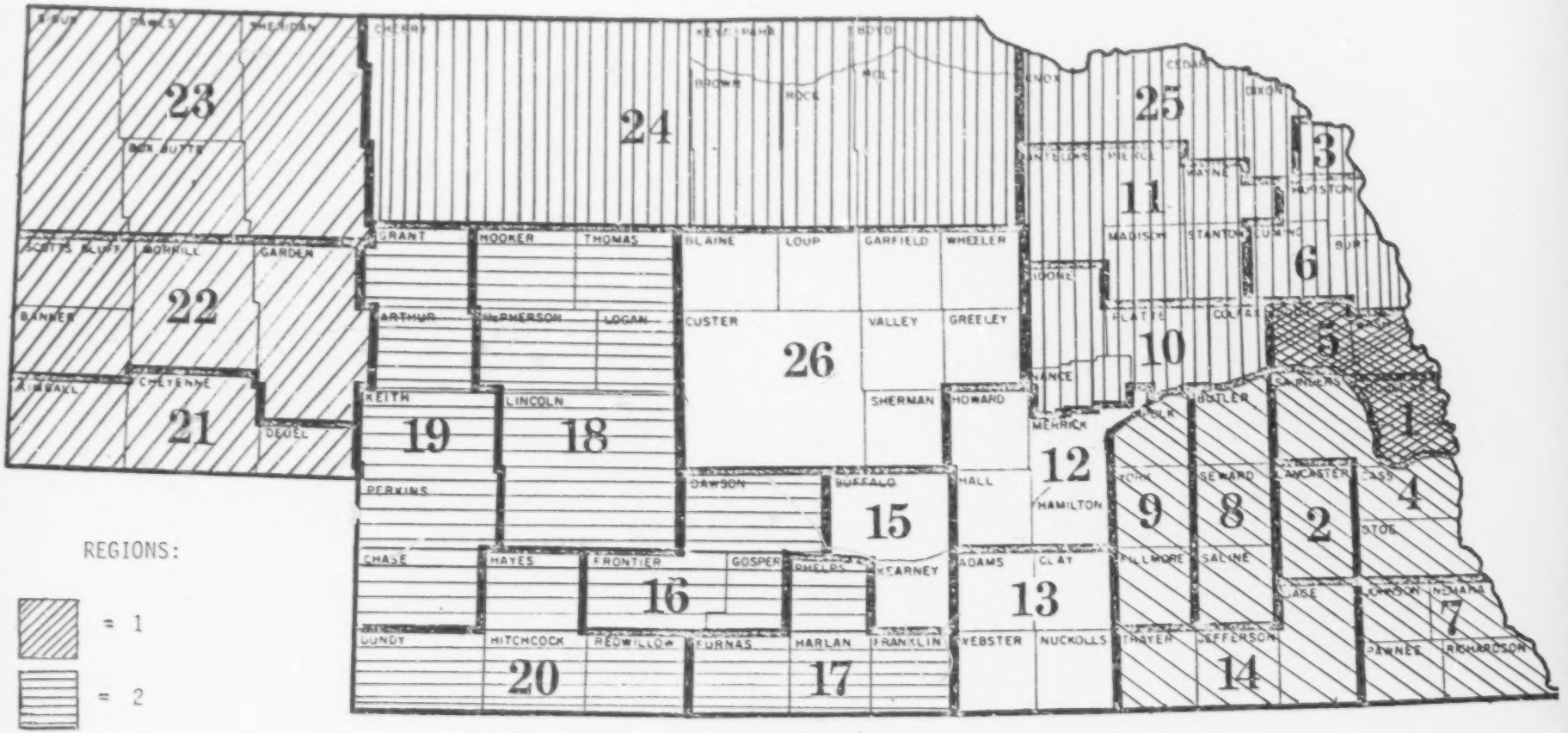
Table 5.

Summary of Expenses

Secretarial-Typing	$ 405.45
Coding-Clerical	3,350.25
Keypunching	2,144.55
Interviewing	15,165.75
Field Supervision	450.50
Programming	2,055.00
Xeroxing and Office Supplies	530.12
Telephone	6,194.31
	$ 30,295.93

Cost Per Interview $\frac{\$\ 30,295.93}{1,878} =$

$ 16.13



REGIONS:

= 1

= 2

= 3

= 4

= 5

= 6

FIGURE 1.

Planning and Development Regions

APPENDIX A

PROSPECTUS

NEBRASKA ANNUAL SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY (NASIS)

PROSPECTUS 1986

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WHAT IS IT?

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey (NASIS) is an omnibus survey of the quality of life in the state. NASIS is a product of the Bureau of Sociological Research of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln working in collaboration with state agencies and other educational and research organizations. Each year (beginning in 1977) a representative sample of Nebraskans is interviewed by telephone about the environment, housing, health, recreation, occupation, education, family life, and other matters that reflect the quality of life they experience. The data are used by a variety of organizations for policy and program planning and by faculty and students at the University of Nebraska for research. In addition, NASIS data from trend and panel surveys are used to monitor change in quality of life. After each year's survey, reports are prepared and made available for general use.

HOW IS IT FINANCED?

The Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Surveys are financed jointly by the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and by State agen- cies who wish to include questions on the survey. Some public agencies and University Departments buy time on the survey on a once-only or over-time basis. The remainder of the funding comes from the University as an extension of its objectives of providing research and service to the State.

HOW IS IT ORGANIZED?

The Bureau of Sociological Research conducts the study and has final responsibility for the organization and structure of the survey and produces reports under its name. Public agencies and University Departments, however, play an integral role in planning each survey. The NASIS Advisory Committee, consisting of repre- sentatives from State and local agencies, University Departments and other Nebraska Colleges and Universities, is active in plan- ning the details of each survey including sampling design, ques- tionnaire development, field work, data analysis, and report preparation. Contact is maintained by phone, mail, meetings, and workshops. These serve: (1) to advise members of our progress; (2) to obtain the benefit of their thinking on the project; and (3) to devise ways in which the survey might be more fully util- ized by policy, program, and research organizations. The com- mittee serves in an advisory capacity, but does not have authority to direct the policies and procedures of the project. Members of the Advisory Committee are listed below. Those marked with an asterisk (*) have bought time or access to the data.

State of Nebraska

*Division on Alcoholism, Nebraska Department of Public Institutions
*Division of Health Systems Planning, Nebraska Department of Health
*Division of Research and Statistics, Nebraska Department of Public Welfare
Nebraska Commission on Aging
*Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
*Nebraska Department of Economic Development
*Nebraska Department of Energy
*Nebraska Department of Health
*Nebraska Department of Labor
*Department of Public Institutions
*Department of Public Welfare
*Nebraska Game and Parks Commission
Nebraska State Office of Planning and Programming
Nebraska Technical Assistance Agency
*Planning and Research, State Department of Education

University of Nebraska:

*Actuarial Science Department, Lincoln
Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln
Agricultural Extension Service, Lincoln
*Bureau of Business Research, Lincoln
*Center for Applied Urban Research, Omaha
Regional Planning Department, Lincoln
*Cooperative Extension Service, Lincoln
*Gerontology Program, Omaha
*Department of Health, Physical Education and Recreation
NETV
*Health Education, Lincoln
Human Development and the Family, Lincoln
Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Lincoln
*Political Science Department, Lincoln
*Sociology Department, Lincoln and Omaha
*University of Mid-America, Lincoln

Other

Boys Town Center for the Study of Youth Development
Creighton University, Sociology Department

Public organizations interested in becoming a member of the Advisory Committee should call the NASIS Study Director about becoming a member. Those who do not wish to be on the Advisory Committee but wish to remain informed about NASIS should call the Bureau of Sociological Research and request to be placed on the mailing list.

WHAT DATA ARE COLLECTED?

Part of the survey varies from year to year. Some agencies only purchase items on one survey. They appear one year only. Other agencies buy the same items year after year in order to assess change. Such items appear many times.

The data gathered by each survey thus vary from year to year. There is, however, a core of quality of life items that appears on each survey. These items were selected in consultation with the Advisory Committee to meet two criteria: (1) provide information of most use for policy formation at the State and local level; and (2) provide maximum comparability with other social indicators data banks.

HOW IS THE STUDY DESIGNED?

The sampling frame and procedures are based on techniques used extensively by the major national survey research centers. They are designed to provide the best quality data possible. Probability procedures are used to permit accurate estimation of sampling errors and to minimize problems associated with sampling bias.

Definition of Population to be Sampled

The sample is drawn from a population consisting of non-institutionalized persons residing in the State of Nebraska during the survey period living in households with telephones. Persons under 18 years of age, persons in custodial institutions and on military reservations, transient visitors to the state, and persons without telephones are excluded from the sampling universe. The sample is designed to be used both as a sample of individuals drawn from the population of individuals and a sample of households. Household information is obtained and the respondents in the sample provide information on other household members.

Sampling Technique

The sampling technique used by NASIS is Random Digit Dialing (RDD). This technique has been carefully evaluated for its validity. NASIS 1977 included both a sample chosen by random digit dialing and one chosen by conventional area probability techniques using interviews conducted in person. Extensive comparison of the results of the two sampling and interviewing techniques demonstrated that the RDD technique produces results of comparable quality and representativeness to conventional sampling procedures but at significantly lower cost.

The basic logic of an RDD sample is very simple. Within each three-digit exchange in the survey area, four-digit suffixes are selected randomly from all possible four-digit numbers. Every number, including unassigned, unlisted, previously assigned, and newly assigned numbers has an equal probability of inclusion in the sample. An equal number of four-digit numbers is selected from each prefix, these numbers are good in proportion to the population within that exchange and a self-weighted simple random sample results. This procedure overcomes the problems inherent in getting telephone numbers from directories: that directories are often compiled twelve or more months before interviewing takes place and that unlisted numbers are excluded.

Interviewing

All interviewing is done on the telephone by experienced, professional interviewers. The interviewing takes place from the offices of the Bureau of Sociological Research from February through April of each year. This procedure makes possible a high degree of quality control as all interviewers are centrally located and are closely supervised.

Sample Size

The sample consists of 1800 respondents. The sampling error for a sample size of 1800 is 2.4 percent at the 95 percent confidence level. The design is based on an acceptable level of error for regional subsamples based on the proportion of the population in the smallest region when the State is divided into six or fewer regions. When divided into six regions, the smallest region would contain not less than 4 percent of the State's population (approximately 72 respondents in a sample of 1800). Around $\pm$ 12 percent accuracy at the 95 percent confidence level is defined as the acceptable tolerance limit for this size subsample. The six regions are the planning areas used most extensively by State agencies for programmatic purposes.

Sample Components-The Trend and the Panel Surveys

NASIS is designed to serve two functions: first, to provide contemporary data on single years and, secondly, to provide a picture of changes in quality of life in the State. To that end, NASIS has two components, a trend and a panel segment.

The NASIS study design calls for using the 1977 respondents as the basis for a panel. These respondents have been recontacted every two years (1979, 1981, 1983, 1985) and will be recontacted until they leave the population through death or migration, refuse to participate any longer, or cannot be located after a residential move. The panel is used both to describe conditions in the current year and to describe changes over time. On each even numbered year (1978, 1980, 1982, 1984) a new sample of respondents is drawn using Random Digit Dialing sampling procedures. Since 1986 is an even year the respondents will consist of a cross-sectional selection of the population chosen by Random Digit Dialing.

Other Design Considerations

A. Special subsamples within the general frame. It may be that a user does not want information on all respondents but only a clearly specified subpopulation. Provisions can be made in the design to interview either a random segment of the total or a systematically selected segment based upon respondent characteristics. The cost per minute of survey time would be adjusted in these cases.

B. Additional interviews added to increase subsample size for a special study area. Provisions are made within the design for oversampling either persons in certain geographical areas or possessing certain characteristics (e.g., Mexican-Americans or inhabitants of a certain county). Some oversampling will involve a straightforward extension of the sampling design and can be done with minimal additional expense beyond the per unit cost. Additional interviewing involving new sampling procedures or screening designs would have to be integrated at considerable additional per unit cost.

C. Coding of geographical location of respondent. A complex location code will be included on each respondent's record to permit subdivision of the sample into any kind of regional configuration that may be developed. This will permit flexibility in the present climate of controversy over regional delineation of the state.

D. Confidentiality of responses. No user of the data, either within or outside of the University, shall have access to the names and addresses of the respondents. This information will be held in complete confidence by the Bureau of Sociological Research and will only be used to find respondents from one year to the next and to verify the work of the interviewers.

WHAT DOES IT COST TO USE NASIS?

There are two ways an organization may make use of the Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey. One is to buy questions on the survey and thus to specify the data they want to be gathered. The other is to buy access to the data collected without adding additional questions.

Buying Access to the Data

Organizations who wish access to the data without adding questions to the survey may buy either single questions or entire data sets.

Organizations or individuals buying access to the data may buy access to individual questions for $10.00 each or may gain access to all unrestricted items through purchase of a data set for $500.00. Frequency distributions on all purchased items will be provided. Computer charges for additional analysis will be billed at cost plus 20 percent. Programmer-analyst time is $20.00 per hour and statistical consultation is available for $40.00 per hour. Organizations may provide their own tapes or the Bureau of Sociological Research can provide tapes for $35.00 per tape.

Buying Questions on the Survey

Organizations may purchase items on NASIS at $2,250 per minute of interview time. The time for a set of items is established by a pre-test conducted by NASIS staff. This charge rate assumes that most of the items are precoded into numeric categories. Items that require post-interview coding of open-ended answers will be billed at a higher rate to reflect the coding costs. Several coding options are available. In return for the fee, organizations receive the responses to their own as well as 20 other questions from a random sample of at least 1800 Nebraskans plus limited cross-tabular analysis of their data.

If an organization elects to have the Bureau of Sociological Research analyze the data, they will receive frequency distributions on the items they have purchased plus any 20 items they choose from the core. In addition, they receive cross-tabular analyses of their data. Total number of cross-tabulations provided will be limited to three two-way tables for each purchased item (or the equivalent). Creation of scales or indeces from items, or extensive transformations of purchased or demographic items will involve an extra charge. Additional programmer-analyst time will be billed at $20.00 per hour. Computer charges over and above the basic frequencies and cross-tabulations will be billed at cost plus 20 percent. Access to additional core questions may be purchased for $10.00 per item. Access to the entire set of unrestricted items is available through the purchase of a data set for $500.00.

If an organization elects to do their own analysis, they will receive a data set containing purchased items plus any 20 items they choose from the core. Frequency distributions of these items are also provided. Organizations may supply their own tape or NASIS can provide one for $35.00. Additional core questions may be added to the data set for $10.00 per item or the remainder of the core and unrestricted items may be purchased for $500.00

User Obligations, Rights and Safeguards

City, State, Region, and other public service agencies along with other University Departments that purchase items in the trend or panel study have exclusive use of the items (not core items) they purchase for one year from the time they receive the data analysis, or until they publish their report, whichever is earlier. However, the items may be used by faculty and students for training purposes or to prepare scientific papers. Permission is to be obtained from the purchasing agency if such papers are to be read or published during an agency's exclusive use period.

Agencies may purchase core and other data analysis not under exclusive contract at any time. All users must file, in writing with the Study Director, a description of the analysis they intend to undertake. Data and analysis will not be sold to another agency to work on the same problem for a period of one year, or until the report is completed (if less than a year) or the agency waives such rights. Agencies must acknowledge the use of Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey data in all reports for which it is used as follows:

> The data were collected as part of the Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey conducted by the Bureau of Sociological Research, University of Nebraska-Lincoln. The Bureau of Sociological Research assumes no responsibility for the views or interpretations contained herein. A detailed description of the way in which the data were collected is contained in the booklet, "Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey," which may be obtained by writing the Study Director, Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska, 68588.

The Bureau of Sociological Research must receive two copies of all reports published using NASIS data.

WILL NASIS FINDINGS BE PUBLISHED?

Following each survey a series of short reports (3 to 10 pages) will be released on topics of general interest to the citizens of the State as well as on topics of interest to the policy makers, administrators, and researchers in special areas. The topics selected depend on the interest and support of local participating agencies. Each report includes a section devoted to the implications of study findings for public policy. The reports are not in-depth analyses. Those requiring a more detailed analysis are encouraged to purchase same. A list of the reports available from the 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984 survey years are listed on the last pages of the Prospectus. A list of reports from earlier years is available on request. They may be ordered from the Bureau of Sociological Research.

To maximize the utilization of the data it is possible for interested agencies to contract with the Bureau of Sociological Research for mini-workshops in which members of an agency meet with a NASIS staff member. The first part of the workshops might consist of a general report on the implications of the study for policy. This would be followed by the identification of specific issues, questions and areas of policy formation in which the results of the study might constitute significant input. Subsequent discussion could focus on the means (staff meetings, committee hearings, etc.) whereby these results might be utilized. Depending on the outcome of the meeting, subsequent analysis and interpretation could be undertaken.

If you have any questions about how NASIS can be used by your organization, please contact Alan Booth or David Johnson. The NASIS staff is available to meet with you to discuss your data requirements and the cost and suitability of meeting them with NASIS data.

Bureau of Sociological Research
University of Nebraska-Lincoln
(402) 472-3672

REPORTS FROM 1981, 1982, 1983 AND 1984 NASIS SURVEYS

NASIS-81:

No.	Title
1	Designs, Procedures, Instruments and Forms for the 1982 NASIS. Lynn K. White. Price: $7.50.
2	Nebraskans' Interest in Government and Politics. Susan Welch. Price: $1.00.
3	The Political Consequences of the "Age of Limits". Lynn K. White and David B. Brinkerhoff. Price: $1.00.
4	Nebraskans and Public Welfare. Helen A. Moore, Miguel A. Carranza, and the Department of Public Welfare. Price: $1.50.
5	Housing and Attitudes Toward the Community. Alan Booth. Price: $.75.
6	Nebraskans and Their Natural Environment: Four Years Later. Alan Booth. Price: $1.00.
7	The Mental Health Status of Nebraskans. Lynn K. White and Peter G. Beeson. Price: $1.50.
8	Independence and Institutions: Living Situations for Mentally Handicapped Citizens in Nebraska. Miguel A. Carranza and Helen A. Moore. Price: $1.00.
9	Juvenile Offenders: Public Attitudes Toward Appropriate Placements. Miguel A. Carranza and Helen A. Moore. Price: $1.00.
10	Three-Wave Panel: 1977 - 1979 - 1981. Helen A. Moore. (Not Available for Public Distribution.)
11	Nebraska and the State Ombudsman. Robert D. Miewald and John C. Comer. Price: $1.00.

NASIS-82:

No.	Title
1	Designs, Procedures, Instruments and Forms for the 1982 NASIS. Helen A. Moore. Price: $7.50.
2	Attitudes Toward Social Security. Warren Luckner. Price: $1.25.
3	Community Colleges and Higher Education. Helen A. Moore. Price: $1.00.
4	The Status of Older Nebraskans. Jane C. Ollenburger and the Bureau of Sociological Research. Price: $1.50.
5	Social Responses to Scarcity. Alan Booth. Price: $1.00.
6	A Look at Nebraskans' Favorite Outdoor Recreational Activities. David R. Johnson and Laurie K. Scheuble. Price: $.75.
7	Social Security and Government Spending: The Elderly Speak Out. Jane C. Ollenburger and the Bureau of Sociological Research. Price: $.75.
8	Support for Programs Related to Alcohol Problems. Helen A. Moore. Price: $.75.
9	Nebraskans and Health Risks: Social Indicators of Health Status. Stephanie L. Shanks and Richard L. Meile. Price: $.75.
10	Nebraskans' Views on Public Welfare Issues. Carol Moats Tomer and Mary Olsen, Nebraska Department of Public Welfare. Price: $.75.
11	The New Religious Right: An Examination of the Value Dislocation Hypothesis. Helen A. Moore and Hugh P. Whitt. Price: $1.00.
12	Risk Factors and Utilization of Physician and Hospital Services. Richard L. Meile and Stephanie L. Shanks. Price: $.75.

NASIS-83:

No.	Title
1	Designs, Procedures, Instruments and Forms for the 1983 NASIS. Helen A. Moore. Price: $7.50.
2	Effects of the Recession on Nebraskans. Alan Booth. Price: $1.00.
3	Nebraskans Attitudes on Taxing and Spending: An Examination of the 'More for Less' Paradox. Susan Welch. Price: $1.00.

NASIS-84:

No.	Title
1	Designs, Procedures, Instruments and Forms for the 1984 NASIS. David R. Johnson. Price: $7.50.
2	Nebraskans View Their University. Alan Booth. Price: $.75.
3	Participation of Nebraskans in Voluntary Groups. David R. Johnson and Laurie K. Scheuble. Price: $1.00.

APPENDIX B

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

1973

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska

Interviewer Name_____

Interviewer No._____
(11 - 12 - 13)

TYPE:
0 1
14 15

NASIS 1986
INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

1. Write I.D. No. from Cover Sheet Here:

16 17 18 19

2. Time Interview Began (Use 24 hour clock, i.e., 1 o'clock is 1300.)

20 21 22 23

3. Time Interview Ended

24 25 26 27

4. Length of Interview in Minutes

28 29 30

5. Date Interview Completed

Month / Day

31 32 / 33 34

6. Day of Week Interview Completed

Monday..... 1
Tuesday..... 2
Wednesday..... 3
Thursday..... 4
Friday..... 5
Saturday..... 6
Sunday..... 7

(35)

7. First Digit of Area Code

36

8. Prefix

37 38 39

1. First, I would like to know who lives there and a little about each person. What is the name of each person who lives there today, excluding temporary visitors. LIST IN ORDER - PRINCIPAL INCOME EARNER, SPOUSE, CHILDREN FROM OLDEST TO YOUNGEST, OTHER RELATIVES, OTHERS NOT RELATED TO PRINCIPAL INCOME EARNER (BOARDERS, FRIENDS, ETC.) FOR EACH PERSON NAMED, ASK: (RECORD ANSWERS ON SUMMARY TABLE.)

2. How is this person related to the principal income earner?

3. Is this person male or female?

4. What was this person's age on (his/her) last birthday?

5. Is this person married, never married, divorced, widowed, or separated?

6. How many years of schooling has this person completed?

   A. IF FINISHED 9th - 12th GRADE, OR DK: Did (you/he/she) ever get a high school diploma or GED Certificate?

   B. IF MORE THAN 12 YEARS, ASK: Do you (Does he/she) have any college degrees? IF YES, What degree or degrees?

(CODE HIGHEST DEGREE EARNED. RESPONSE CATEGORIES: Less than High School = 0; High School = 1; Associate or Junior College (L.P.N.) = 2; Bachelor's (R.N.) = 3; Graduate Degree = 4; DK = 8; REF = 9.)

CODE THE STATUS OF EACH INDIVIDUAL IN THE SURVEY.

Have I missed anyone who usually stays there but is temporarily away?

(THIS MEANS PEOPLE WHO USUALLY LIVE THERE BUT ARE GONE FOR A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME. NOT, FOR EXAMPLE, COLLEGE STUDENTS OR OTHERS WITH ANOTHER ADDRESS WHO ARE AWAY MOST OF THE TIME. THESE WOULD NOT BE INCLUDED.)

SUMMARY TABLE FOR HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATION SHEET

RESIDENT	Relation to P.I.E.					Sex	Age	Marital Status						Years of School-ing	Highest Degree	Status in Survey			
	P.I.E.	Spouse	Child	Relative	Other	1 2		Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Never Married	Married, Living Apart			Respondent	R.'s Spouse	Other	
1. _____	1	2	3	4	5	M F (41)	— —	1	2	3	4	5	6	— —	(47)	1	2	3	(40-48)
2. _____	1	2	3	4	5	M F (50)	— —	1	2	3	4	5	6	— —	(56)	1	2	3	(49-57)
3. _____	1	2	3	4	5	M F (59)	— —	1	2	3	4	5	6	— —	(65)	1	2	3	(58-66)
4. _____	1	2	3	4	5	M F (68)	— —	1	2	3	4	5	6	— —	(74)	1	2	3	(67-75)
5. _____	1	2	3	4	5	M F (12)	— —	1	2	3	4	5	6	— —	(18)	1	2	3	CARD 2 (11-19)
6. _____	1	2	3	4	5	M F (21)	— —	1	2	3	4	5	6	— —	(27)	1	2	3	(20-28)
7. _____	1	2	3	4	5	M F (30)	— —	1	2	3	4	5	6	— —	(36)	1	2	3	(29-37)
8. _____	1	2	3	4	5	M F (39)	— —	1	2	3	4	5	6	— —	(45)	1	2	3	(38-46)
9. _____	1	2	3	4	5	M F (48)	— —	1	2	3	4	5	6	— —	(54)	1	2	3	(47-55)
10. _____	1	2	3	4	5	M F (57)	— —	1	2	3	4	5	6	— —	(63)	1	2	3	(56-64)

(65)
(66)
(67)

7. In what county do you live? _____

8. Do you live on a farm, in open country but not on a farm, or in a town or city?

	Farm..... 1	
	Open country, but not farm..... 2	
:---------->	Town or City..... 3	(68)
:	DK..... 8	
:	REF..... 9	
:		

IF TOWN OR CITY, ASK: (69)
(70)

A. What community do you live in? _____ (71)
(Name of Town/City) (72)

9. Are you still living in the same residence as you were two years ago?

SKIP TO Q. 10.---------->	Yes..... 1	
GO TO Q. 9.A.-------->	No..... 2	(73)
SKIP TO Q. 10.-------->	DK..... 8	
	REF..... 9	

A. Two years ago were you living in the same community, the same county, a different county in Nebraska, or in another state?

Same community..... 1	
Same county..... 2	
Different county in Nebraska..... 3	
Another state..... 4	(74)
DK..... 8	
REF..... 9	

10. Do you or some member of your household own your home or are you renting or buying?

Own..... 1	
Buying..... 2	
Renting..... 3	(75)
Other..... 4	
DK..... 8	
REF..... 9	

11. Is someone from your household actively farming or ranching this year?

Yes..... 1	
No..... 2	(76)
DK..... 8	
REF..... 9	

12. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK--

CARD 3

(READ)

- Working.....(GO TO Q. 14). 01
- Keeping house..... 02
- Going to school, or..... 03
- Something else?
  - With a job but not at work..... 04 (11)
  - Looking for work..... 05
  - Unable to work (GO TO Q. 26)..... 06 (12)
  - Retired..... 07
  - Other (Specify)..... 08

DK..... 98
REF..... 99

13. Did you do any work at all for pay LAST WEEK?

Yes..... 1
No
DK.....(Q. 31)... 8
REF.....(Q. 31)... 9

IF NO, ASK: (13)

A. Did you do any unpaid work LAST WEEK for a family farm or business?

Yes..... 2
No.....(GO TO Q. 16).. 3
DK.....(Q. 31)..... 8
REF.....(Q. 31)..... 9

14. How many hours did you work LAST WEEK at all jobs?

COUNT ONLY HOURS ACTUALLY WORKED, EITHER:
--FOR PAY, OR
--UNPAID FOR A FAMILY FARM OR BUSINESS

DO NOT COUNT:
--VACATION HOURS, SICK LEAVE, ETC., OR
--UNPAID WORK NOT FOR A FAMILY FARM OR BUSINESS SUCH AS VOLUNTEER WORK.

NUMBER OF HOURS..... __ __ __ (14)
DK..... 998 (15)
REF..... 999 (16)

IF: 15 OR GREATER, GO TO Q. 19.

CONTINUE

15. Was any of this work for pay, or was it all unpaid work for a family farm or business?

All or some work paid.....(GO TO Q.19)..... 1
All unpaid work for family farm or business..... 2 (17)
DK..... 8
REF..... 9

16. Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK?

Yes.....(GO TO Q. 18)... 1
No..... 2 (18)
DK.....(Q. 31)..... 8
REF.....(Q. 31)..... 9

17. Are you waiting to begin a new job in the next 30 days?

Yes.....(GO TO Q. 30). 1
No.....(GO TO Q. 23). 2 (19)
DK.....(Q. 31).... 8
REF.....(Q. 31).... 9

18. Why were you absent from work LAST WEEK?

Illness, vacation, bad weather, labor dispute..... 1
Temporary layoff..... 2 (20)
Other (Specify)..... 3

_____

_____

DK.....(Q. 31)... 8
REF.....(Q. 31)... 9

19. About how many hours do you usually work each week at all jobs?

NUMBER OF HOURS..... __ __ __ (21)
DK..... 998 (22)
REF..... 999 (23)

IF: 35 OR GREATER, GO TO Q. 22.
1 TO 34, CONTINUE

20. Why do you usually work less than 35 hours a week?

Slack work..... 1
Can only find part-time work..... 2
Does not want full-time work.....(GO TO Q. 22)..... 3 (24)
DK..... 8
REF..... 9

21. About how many hours <u>total</u> would you like to work each week?

NUMBER OF HOURS..... __ __ __ (25)
DK..... 998 (26)
REF..... 999 (27)

22. Sometimes persons have to settle for a job they are over-qualified for because nothing better is available. Are you one of those persons?

Yes.....(Q. 31)... 1
No.....(Q. 31)... 2 (28)
DK.(Q. 31).. 8
REF.(Q. 31). 9

23. Have you looked for work during the past weeks?

Yes..... 1
No.....(GO TO Q. 26).. 2 (29)
DK..(GO TO Q. 30). 8
REF.(GO TO Q. 30). 9

24. What have you been doing in the last 4 weeks to find work? (DO NOT READ LIST: MARK ALL METHODS USED.)

CHECKED WITH--
Public employment agency/job service..... __ (30)
Private employment agency..... __ (31)
Employer directly..... __ (32)
Friends or relatives..... __ (33)
Placed or answered ad..... __ (34)
Nothing/Don't Know..... __ (35)
Other (Specify)..... __ (36)

DK..... 8
REF..... 9

25. Have you been looking for full-time or part-time work?

Full-time only.....(GO TO Q. 29)... 1
Part-time only.....(GO TO Q. 29)... 2
Both full-time and part-time.....(GO TO Q. 29)... 3 (37)
DK.....(GO TO Q. 29)... 8
REF....(GO TO Q. 29)... 9

26. Do you want a regular job now, either full-time or part-time?

Yes..... 1
Maybe/Depends..... 2
No.....(GO TO Q. 30)... 3 (38)
DK.....(GO TO Q. 30)... 8
REF....(GO TO Q. 30)... 9

27. When did you last look for a job? (39)

WRITE IN MONTH/YEAR _____ (40)

Never Looked... 0000
DK..... 9998 (41)
REF..... 9999 (42)

28. What are the reasons you have not looked for a job lately (DO NOT READ LIST; MARK ALL REASONS MENTIONED.)

Believes none available/Couldn't find any..... __ (43)
Lacks schooling, training, skills, experience..... __ (44)
Can't arrange child care..... __ (45)
In school or other training..... __ (46)
Physical disability/Ill health.....(GO TO Q. 30)... __ (47)
Other (Specify)..... __ (48)

_____

_____

DK..... 8
REF..... 9

29. Could you have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been available?

No: Temporary illness..... 1
No: Already has job, going to school, other..... 2 (49)
Yes, Could have taken job..... 3
DK..... 8
REF..... 9

30. When did you last work for pay at a regular job or business, either full- or part-time? (50)

WRITE IN MONTH/YEAR _____ (51)

Never Worked..(Q. 31)... 0000
Don't Know.(Q. 31). 9998 (52)
REF.....(Q. 31). 9999 (53)

ASK IF R. IS CURRENTLY MARRIED. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO Q. 38.

31. What was your (husband/wife) doing most of LAST WEEK--

(READ)---------> Working.....(GO TO Q. 33).. 01
Keeping house..... 02
Going to school, or..... 03
Something else? (54)
---- With a job but not at work... 04
Looking for work..... 05 (55)
Unable to work.(GO TO Q. 38). 06
Retired..... 07
Other (Specify)..... 08

_____

DK..... 98
REF..... 99

32. Did (he/she) do any work at all <u>for pay</u> LAST WEEK?

Yes..... 1
No
DK..(Q. 38). 8
REF.(Q. 38). 9

IF NO, ASK:

A. Did (he/she) do any <u>unpaid</u> work LAST WEEK for a <u>family farm or business</u>? (56)

Yes..... 2
No.....(GO TO Q. 34).. 3
DK..(Q. 38). 8
REF.(Q. 38). 9

33. How many hours did (he/she) work LAST WEEK at all jobs?

COUNT ONLY HOURS ACTUALLY WORKED, EITHER:
--FOR PAY, OR
--UNPAID FOR A FAMILY FARM OR BUSINESS

DO NOT COUNT:
--VACATION HOURS, SICK LEAVE, ETC., OR
--UNPAID WORK NOT FOR A FAMILY FARM OR BUSINESS SUCH AS VOLUNTEER WORK.

NUMBER OF HOURS..... __ __ __ (57)
DK..... 998 (58)
REF..... 999 (59)

IF: 15 OR GREATER, GO TO Q. 37.

1 - TO 14, CONTINUE

34. Did (he/she) have a job or business from which (he/she) was temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK?

Yes.....(GO TO Q. 36)... 1
No..... 2 (60)
DK..(Q. 38)... 8
REF.(Q. 38)... 9

35. Is (he/she) waiting to begin a new job in the next 30 days?

Yes.....(GO TO Q. 38).. 1
No.....(GO TO Q. 38).. 2 (61)
DK..(Q. 38).. 8
REF.(Q. 38).. 9

36. Why was (he/she) absent from work LAST WEEK?

Illness, vacation, bad weather, labor dispute	1	
Temporary layoff	2	
Other (Specify)	3	(62)
_____		
_____		
DK..(Q. 38)..	8	
REF.(Q. 38)..	9	

37. About how many hours does (he/she) <u>usually</u> work each week at all jobs?

NUMBER OF HOURS	__ __ __	(63)
DK	998	(64)
REF	999	(65)

IF NEVER MARRIED, SKIP TO Q. 39.

38. How many times have you been married?

Once	1	
Twice	2	
Three times	3	
Four or more times	4	(66)
DK	8	
REF	9	

39. What is your religious preference? Is it Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, some other religion, or no religion?

Protestant	1	
Catholic	2	
Jewish	3	
None	4	(67)
Other (Specify Religion and/or Denomination)	5	
_____		
DK	8	
REF	9	

40. Generally speaking, do you consider yourself a Democrat, a Republican, an Independent, or what?

Democrat	1	
Republican	2	
Independent	3	
Other (Specify)	4	(68)
_____		
DK	8	
REF	9	

41. There are a lot of ways for people to take part in political activities. Some people don't take part at all. Have you voted in the last two years?

Yes	1	
No	2	(69)
DK	8	
REF	9	

42. Nebraska farm land values have declined significantly in recent years. Tell me which one of the following statements you think best explains why the decline has occurred.

The market is making a national adjustment to land values	1	
The passage of Initiative 300 in 1982 is the main reason	2	
The overseas markets for agricultural products has declined	3	(70)
DK	8	
REF	9	

43. Since 1982, Initiative 300 has restricted corporate ownership of agricultural land as well as corporate farming operations. I want you to tell me whether you think Initiative 300 does the following or not. (READ EACH ALTERNATIVE AND CODE: 1 = YES; 2 = NO; 8 = DK; 9 = REF.)

It prohibits ownership of cattle in feedlots by corporations	__	(71)
It requires banks and other financial institutions to sell agricultural land acquired through foreclosure	__	(72)
It has contributed to lower agricultural land values	__	(73)
It has helped to maintain the "family farm" in Nebraska	__	(74)
It has helped to maintain rural communities	__	(75)
It has been good for Nebraska	__	(76)

44. One of the issues the state legislature and governor considered this last year was expanding the sales tax to include such things as repair or legal services. Would you favor taxing some services if it meant lowering the overall sales tax rate?

CARD 4

Favor	1	
Don't favor	2	
Uncertain	3	(11)
DK	8	
REF	9	

45. There are many services that could be taxed. I'm going to mention several and I would like you to tell me which ones you would favor taxing if the decision had been made to tax some services.

	YES	NO	DK	REF	
Personal services (such as haircuts)	1	2	8	9	(12)
Repair services	1	2	8	9	(13)
Legal services	1	2	8	9	(14)
Medical services	1	2	8	9	(15)

46. Many proposals have been made to reduce taxes. One proposal to reduce taxes is to consolidate government units.

A. Would you favor or oppose combining county governments in sparsely populated areas of Nebraska?

Favor	1	
Oppose	2	(16)
DK	8	
REF	9	

B. Would you favor or oppose consolidated state agencies that combine such things as the vehicle licensing and drivers testing with the Department of Roads?

Favor	1	
Oppose	2	(17)
DK	8	
REF	9	

C. How about combining the administration of state colleges, technical colleges, and the university?

Favor	1	
Oppose	2	(18)
DK	8	
REF	9	

D. Would you favor or oppose the consolidation of school districts?

Favor	1	
Oppose	2	(19)
DK	8	
REF	9	

47. In the face of declining tax dollars for social services or welfare services, which of the following services would you favor continuing? (READ EACH ALTERNATIVE AND CODE: 1 = YES; 2 = NO; 8 = DK; 9 = REF.)

Social services for abused or neglected children	___	(20)
Services for disabled children or adults	___	(21)
Spouse abuse programs	___	(22)
Meal services for the elderly of all income levels	___	(23)
In-home services for elderly such as homemakers & yard care	___	(24)
Community programs for the mentally retarded	___	(25)
Payments for medical care for low-income people	___	(26)
Living expenses for low-income families	___	(27)

48. When public funds available for mental health services are limited, some individuals say it is best to concentrate on those people with the most severe mental health problems. Others say the limited funds should be spread across a larger number of people, providing less intensive services for a wider variety of problems.

A. Do you think funds should be spent:

To provide intensive treatment for a smaller number of people whose problems are more severe..... 1

(28)

OR

To provide less intensive treatment to a larger number of people whose problems are less severe..... 2

DK..... 8
REF..... 9

49. Suppose you had a child who was not getting along well with family and friends and seemed to be having problems in school. Where would you go for help? (DO NOT READ CHOICES, BUT PROBE AS NECESSARY. INTERVIEWER: FIT RESPONDENT'S ANSWER INTO ONE OF THE CATEGORIES LISTED.)

To your minister	___	(29)
To your family doctor	___	(30)
To a private mental health therapist	___	(31)
To a social service agency	___	(32)
To a community mental health agency	___	(33)
Other (Specify)	___	(34)

DK..... 8
REF..... 9

50. Children often develop problems while growing up. Some require require special assistance. Some people say that services for children should be organized under a single agency that provides a wide variety of services. Others say that there should be a variety of different service agencies, each specializing in a particular area (such as, Mental Health, Social Services, Criminal Justice.)

A. Which do you prefer:

A single agency for children and adolescents... 1

OR

Several different agencies, each specializing in particular service areas..... 2 (35)

DK..... 8

REF..... 9

51. When a child in your community is identified as having serious mental health problems and potentially being dangerous to him/herself or others, should the child: (READ RESPONSES.)

A. Receive treatment locally and be kept at home or in a homelike environment..... 1

OR

B. Receive treatment locally and live in a therapeutic residential setting; i.e., therapeutic foster care home..... 2

OR

C. Receive treatment at a state facility such as a regional center..... 3 (36)

DK..... 8

REF..... 9

52. Almost every community has unmarried teenagers who become pregnant. In your community is this a serious problem, a moderate problem, or a minor problem?

Serious problem.....	1	
Moderate problem.....	2	
Minor problem.....	3	(37)
DK.....	8	
REF.....	9	

53. Some schools have sex education classes to inform students about reproduction. Do you favor or oppose sex education classes in high schools?

Favor.....	1	
Oppose.....	2	(38)
DK.....	8	
REF.....	9	

54. Would you favor or oppose sex education classes if they taught about contraceptive methods?

Favor.....	1	
Oppose.....	2	(39)
DK.....	8	
REF.....	9	

55. Some schools have classes in parenting where students learn how to care for infants and young children. Do you favor or oppose parenting classes in high schools?

Favor.....	1	
Oppose.....	2	(40)
DK.....	8	
REF.....	9	

IF R. IS FEMALE, SKIP TO Q. 62.

FOR MARRIED MEN WITH CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD:

56. With respect to all children in the household, did you help out with any of the early care (before they were two years of age) of any of these children? That is, did you feed them, play with them, etc.?

---------->	Yes.....	1	
	No.....	2	(41)
SKIP TO Q. 57.---->	DK.....	8	
	REF.....	9	

IF YES, ASK:

56. A. How often did you help with the oldest child? Would you say almost never, occasionally, less than half the time, half the time, more than half the time, all the time, or did not have have the opportunity?

Almost never	01	
Occasionally	02	
Less than half the time	03	(42)
Half the time	04	
More than half the time	05	(43)
All the time	06	
Did not have opportunity	07	
DK	98	
REF	99	

B. How often did you help with the second oldest child?

Almost never	01	
Occasionally	02	
Less than half the time	03	(44)
Half the time	04	
More than half the time	05	(45)
All the time	06	
Did not have opportunity	07	
DK	98	
REF	99	

C. How often did you help with the third oldest child?

Almost never	01	
Occasionally	02	
Less than half the time	03	(46)
Half the time	04	
More than half the time	05	(47)
All the time	06	
Did not have opportunity	07	
DK	98	
REF	99	

D. How often did you help with the fourth oldest child?

Almost never	01	
Occasionally	02	
Less than half the time	03	(48)
Half the time	04	
More than half the time	05	(49)
All the time	06	
Did not have opportunity	07	
DK	98	
REF	99	

ASK OF MEN ONLY:

57. We need information on <u>every</u> person who was a member of your household while you were growing up (until you were 19 years old). That includes your parents, brothers and sisters, other relatives and non-relatives.

A. For each person, please give me their first initial. Start with the people who were in your household when you were born.

B. How is this individual related to you: mother, father, stepmother, stepfather, foster parent, sister, brother, half sister, half brother, stepsister, or stepbrother?

C. How old were you when this individual joined your household? (CODE: 0 if individual was present at time of R.'s birth)

D. How old were you when this individual left the household? (CODE: Leave blank if individual never left household)

WHEN R. REPORTS THAT FATHER OR MOTHER LEFT HOME, ASK: Did your (father/mother) leave due to death, divorce, or separation?

REMINDER:

If R. had a brother with the initial "J" who was born when R. was eight years old and that brother left home when R. was 26, fill in the line as shown in the example below. Complete a line for every person who was <u>ever</u> part of the respondent's household from R.'s birth to 19 years of age. If the respondent has trouble remembering, ask him to make his best guess.

	Initial of Household Member	Mother	Father	Stepmother	Stepfather	Foster Parents	Sister	Brother	Half Sister	Half Brother	Stepsister	Stepbrother	Other Relative	Unrelated Person	R.'s Age When They Joined Household	R.'s Age When They Left Household	Death	Divorce	Separation
EXAMPLE:	J	1	2	3	4	5	6	(7)	8	9	10	11	12	13	8	26	1	2	3
1.	____	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 (50 - 51)	8	9	10	11	12	13	____	(54-55)	1	2	3
2.	____	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 (57 - 58)	8	9	10	11	12	13	____	(61-62)	1	2	3
3.	____	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 (64 - 65)	8	9	10	11	12	13	____	(68-69)	1	2	3
4.	____	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 (11 - 12)	8	9	10	11	12	13	____	(15-16)	1	2	3
5.	____	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 (18 - 19)	8	9	10	11	12	13	____	(22-23)	1	2	3
6.	____	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 (25 - 26)	8	9	10	11	12	13	____	(29-30)	1	2	3
7.	____	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 (32 - 33)	8	9	10	11	12	13	____	(36-37)	1	2	3
8.	____	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 (39 - 40)	8	9	10	11	12	13	____	(43-44)	1	2	3
9.	____	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 (46 - 47)	8	9	10	11	12	13	____	(50-51)	1	2	3
10.	____	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 (53 - 54)	8	9	10	11	12	13	____	(57-58)	1	2	3

CARD 5

58. For most of the time you were growing up, did you live in a large city, a small city, town, in the country, or on a farm?

Large city	1	
Small city	2	
Town	3	
In the country	4	
On a farm	5	(60)
DK	8	
REF	9	

59. Were you born in the United States?

GO TO Q. 60. ----------> Yes 1

No 2 (61)

DK 8

REF 9

IF NO, ASK:

A. In what country were you born?

(62)

COUNTRY _____ (63)

DK 998 (64)

REF 999

B. How old were you when you moved to the United States?

AGE ..... __ __ (65)

DK 98 (66)

REF 99

(QUESTIONS 60 AND 61 NOT IN THIS FORM; PAGE 20.)

(CARD 5, COL. 67-75; CARD 6, COL. 11-31 NOT IN THIS FORM.)

(QUESTIONS 52 THROUGH 59 NOT IN THIS FORM; PAGES 15-19.) (CARD 4, COL. 41-77;CARD 5, COL. 11-66 NOT IN THIS FORM.)

60. People sometimes take part in recreational activities less than they would like to. I'm going to mention some reasons. For each reason, tell me whether it restricts your participation a lot, a little, or not at all. (IN EACH CASE WHERE THE RESPONDENT INDICATES "RESTRICTS A LOT", ASK: Will _____ be a restriction next year? Will _____ be a restriction in the next three years?)

	RESTRICTS A LOT	RESTRICTS A LITTLE	NOT AT ALL	NEXT YEAR? (YES=1) (NO =2)	NEXT THREE YEARS? (YES=1) (NO =2)	
A. Limited time because of work conflicting schedules	1	2	3	___	___	(67) (68) (69) (70)
B. Facilities too far away	1	2	3	___	___	(71) (72) (73)
C. Facilities too expensive	1	2	3	___	___	(74) (75) CARD 6
D. Limited skill (too slow; too uncoordinated, etc.)	1	2	3	___	___	(11) (12) (13) (14)
E. Physical or health limitations	1	2	3	___	___	(15) (16) (17)
F. No facilities	1	2	3	___	___	(18) (19)

IF RESPONSE TO ANY PART OF Q.60 IS EITHER "1" OR "2", ASK:

61. What activity would you do more of? (DO NOT READ CHOICES, BUT CHECK ALL THAT R. MENTIONS.)

Camping.....	__	(20)	Walking/ Hiking.....	__	(27)
Boating.....	__	(21)	Racquet Sports...	__	(28)
Fishing.....	__	(22)	Golf.....	__	(29)
Hunting.....	__	(23)	Bicycling.....	__	(30)
Running/ Jogging.....	__	(24)	Other (Specify)..	__	(31)
Swimming.....	__	(25)	_____		
Softball/ Baseball.....	__	(26)	DK.....	8	
			REF.....	9	

Now I am going to ask some questions on how your health has been recently.

62. Would you say your own health, in general, is excellent, good, fair, or poor?

Excellent	1	
Good	2	
Fair	3	
Poor	4	(32)
DK	8	
REF	9	

63. During the past year, have you had any health problems or illness for more than three months?

Yes	1	
No	2	(33)
DK	8	
REF	9	

64. Where do you usually go when you see a doctor--a doctor's office, hospital emergency room, hospital out-patient clinic, health maintenance organization (HMO), company clinic, or some other place?

Doctor's office	1	
Hospital emergency room	2	
Hospital clinic	3	
Health maintenance organization	4	
Company clinic	5	(34)
Other clinic (Specify)	6	
_____		
DK	8	
REF	9	

65. Have you seen a doctor during the last twelve months, since March, 1985?

Yes	1	
No	2	(35)
DK	8	
REF	9	

SKIP TO Q. 65.B.----->

A. How many times have you seen a physician in his office or clinic in the past twelve months?

NUMBER	__ __	(36)
DK	98	(37)
REF	99	

65. B. Is there a particular doctor that you usually see?

Yes	1	
No	2	(38)
DK	8	
REF	9	

C. If you go to see a doctor, approximately how many minutes does it take to get there from your home?

MINUTES	__ __ __	(39)
DK	998	(40)
REF	999	(41)

D. When arriving in a doctor's office, how long do you usually have to wait to see the doctor?

MINUTES	__ __ __	(42)
DK	998	(43)
REF	999	(44)

66. Were you admitted to a hospital during the past year?

	Yes 1	
SKIP TO Q. 67. ---->	No 2	(45)
	DK 8	
	REF 9	

A. How many times were you admitted?

NUMBER	__ __	(46)
DK	98	(47)
REF	99	

B. Was any surgery performed during (any of) the stay(s) at the hospital?

Yes	1	
No	2	(48)
DK	8	
REF	9	

67. Are you covered under any public or private health insurance plan?

SKIP TO Q. 68. ---->	Yes 1	
---->	No 2	(49)
	DK 8	
	REF 9	

67. A. If you do not currently have private/group health insurance, what is the main reason for not having it?

Unemployment	01	
Healthy, do not need	02	
Too costly	03	
Poor health, illness, age	04	
Do not believe in insurance	05	(50)
Not satisfied with previous insurance	06	
Other (Specify)	07	(51)
DK	98	
REF	99	

68. How do you usually pay for medical care? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.)

Private/Group insurance	__	(52)
Out of pocket, including any deductible on insurance	__	(53)
Medicaid	__	(54)
Medicare only	__	(55)
Medicare plus supplemental private insurance	__	(56)
Veterans or VA hospital benefits	__	(57)
County medical assistance	__	(58)
DK	8	
REF	9	

A. After using all sources of payment available to you, have any part of your medical bills remained unpaid in the last year?

Yes	1	
No	2	(59)
DK	8	
REF	9	

ASK Q. 69, Q. 70, AND Q. 71 ONLY IF PRIVATE/GROUP INSURANCE SELECTED AS ONE ANSWER FOR Q. 68. DO NOT ASK IF ONLY ONE PERSON IN HOUSEHOLD.

69. Is everyone in your family covered under your insurance plan?

Yes	1	
No	2	(60)
DK	8	
REF	9	

70. Were you (and your family) covered by insurance for the entire year?

All year	1	
One-half or less	2	(61)
DK	8	
REF	9	

71. Has your health insurance company or employer increased the dollar value of the deductible (deductible = the amount you pay before your insurance policy takes effect) in the past year?

Yes	1	
No	2	(62)
DK	8	
REF	9	

A. Has your co-insurance percentage (the percentage you pay) in your health insurance policy increased in the last year?

Yes	1	
No	2	(63)
DK	8	
REF	9	

B. Have your payments for health insurance premiums increased in the past year?

Yes	1	
No	2	(64)
DK	8	
REF	9	

IF YES TO Q. 71., Q. 71.A., OR Q. 71.B., ASK:

C. Have recent changes in health insurance coverage which increased the cost of health care for you affected your use of health care services?

Yes	1	
No	2	(65)
DK	8	
REF	9	

1. IF YES, ASK:
How has it affected your use of health services?

Less use of physicians services	__	(66)
Less use of emergency room	__	(67)
Less use of hospital services	__	(68)
Choose a lower option - less insurance	__	(69)
Other (Specify)	__	(70)
DK	98	
REF	99	

We are interested in how people are getting along these days.

72. Taking all things together, how would you say you are these days? Would you say you are very happy, pretty happy, or not too happy?

Very happy	1	
Pretty happy	2	
Not too happy	3	(71)
DK	8	
REF	9	

73. What about your financial situation? Do you feel that you're better off this year than you were two years ago at this time, about the same, or worse off?

Better	1	
Same	2	
Worse	3	(72)
DK	8	
REF	9	

74. Is your total family income $20,000 or more, or less than $20,000?

$20,000 or More	1	
Less than $20,000	2	(73)
DK	8	
REF	9	

A. I am going to mention a number of income categories. When I mention the category which describes your total family income in 1985, please stop me.

READ FOLLOWING IF INCOME $20,000 OR MORE:

$20,000 - $24,999	1	
$25,000 - $29,999	2	
$30,000 - $39,999	3	
$40,000 - $49,999	4	
$50,000 - $59,999	5	
$60,000 or More	6	(74)
DK	8	
REF	9	

READ FOLLOWING IF INCOME LESS THAN $20,000:

Under $5,000	1	
$ 5,000 - $ 9,999	2	
$10,000 - $14,999	3	
$15,000 - $19,999	4	(75)
DK	8	
REF	9	

75. What race do you consider yourself? (DO NOT READ CATEGORIES, BUT CODE INTO FOLLOWING.)

White/Caucasian.....	1	
Chicano/Mexican/Hispanic.....	2	
Black/Negro.....	3	
American Indian/Native American..	4	
Other (Specify).....	5	(76)
DK.....	8	
REF.....	9	

76. I want to emphasize again that your answers are completely confidential and your name will not be used, nor will any information be released that will permit people to identify you. In one part of this study we are looking at people's social and physical environments. For this purpose, we would like to be able to locate your residence more specifically.

IF R. LIVES IN TOWN, ASK:
What is your street address in (NAME OF TOWN)?

_____

IF R. LIVES IN THE COUNTRY, ASK:
Which is the closest town to where you live?

_____

How many miles are you from (NAME OF TOWN)?

MILES....._____

From (NAME OF TOWN), which way would you have to go to get to your home?

_____

_____

77. A. This interview is part of a long range study of the quality of life of Nebraskans. We will be randomly selecting some of the respondents from this survey and interviewing them again at a later date to see what kinds of changes have been taking place. The researchers need your full name in case you are one of the respondents randomly selected for a reinterview in the future. Would you please give me your full name? (IF R. IS FEMALE, OBTAIN HUSBAND'S FIRT NAME AND INCLUDE IT IN PARENTHESES.)

_____

B. Sometimes people move even though they are not really planning to right now. Would you please give me the name and address of someone who would know where you lived if you happened to move in the next few years — for example, a relative or friend? I want you to understand that this person's name will not be used in any way except to help us locate you if you are selected to be reinterviewed and we cannot find you through a forwarding address. (IF PERSON GIVEN IS FEMALE, OBTAIN HUSBAND'S FIRST NAME AND INCLUDE IT IN PARENTHESES.)

_____
(NAME)

_____
(ADDRESS) (ZIP)

TERMINATE INTERVIEW WITH THANKS.

APPENDIX C

COVER SHEET

MT

SERIAL # 6050
GERING
308-436-4281
ADT 1-1 2-1 3-3 4-4 5-2 6-2

1986 NASIS COVER SHEET
BUREAU OF SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

INTERVIEWER'S INITIALS & NUMBER
FOR COMPLETED INTERVIEW:_____

ASK THE PERSON ANSWERING THE PHONE:

Is this telephone number (GIVEN NUMBER)? NO YES

IF NO, ASK: What number is this? (FILL IN NUMBER)_____

IF YES, READ THE FOLLOWING TO RESPONDENT:

Hello, I'm _____, an interviewer for the Bureau of Sociological Research at the University of Nebraska. We are interviewing people 18 years of age or older in the state of Nebraska about their opinions and characteristics so we can find out more about how Nebraskans think, feel, and live. Your phone number was picked at random. I would like you to help me out by telling me the people 18 years of age or older living at your residence.

(WIFE) 1._____ RES.
(HUSBAND) 2._____ RES.
3._____ RES.
4._____ RES.
5._____ RES.
6._____ RES.

USE THE SELECTION TABLE ON THE LABEL TO DETERMINE WHOM TO INTERVIEW. ASK THE PERSON ANSWERING THE PHONE IF YOU CAN SPEAK TO THE SELECTED INDIVIDUAL. IF SELECTED PERSON IS NOT AT HOME, ASK WHEN YOU CAN CALL BACK.

CALL RECORD

CALL NUMBER	INTER-VIEWER	HOUR OF DAY	DATE	DAY OF WEEK	RESULTS
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

IF INTERVIEW IS TAKEN, ATTACH COVER SHEET TO INTERVIEW AND RETURN TO YOUR SUPERVISOR.
IF NO INTERVIEW IS TAKEN, COMPLETE NONINTERVIEW FORM (ON BACK) AND RETURN TO YOUR SUPERVISOR.

NONINTERVIEW FORM

FILL OUT AT FINAL RESOLUTION OF EACH COVER SHEET FOR WHICH NO INTERVIEW WAS OBTAINED.

CHECK ONE:

/___/ BUSINESS

/___/ UNASSIGNED NUMBER

/___/ NO ANSWER AFTER FIVE CALLBACKS

/___/ COULD NOT FIND DESIGNATED RESPONDENT AT HOME AFTER MAXIMUM CALLBACKS

/___/ REFUSAL BY PERSON ANSWERING THE TELEPHONE

/___/ REFUSAL BY DESIGNATED RESPONDENT

/___/ OTHER: SPECIFY BELOW

SEX OF PROBABLE RESPONDENT:

/___/ MALE /___/ FEMALE /___/ DON'T KNOW

----------> IN SPACE BELOW, GIVE DETAILS ON THE NONINTERVIEW:

APPENDIX D

INTERVIEWER'S MANUAL

Bureau of Sociological Research

NASIS - 1986

Interviewer's Manual

** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *IMPORTANT* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * **

**

Each time you come in to interview, be sure you have with you:

1. Your Interviewer's Manual
2. Name and Address List
3. Weekly Report Form

** **

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska

Statement of Professional Ethics:*

All interviewers for the Bureau of Sociological Research are expected to understand that their professional activities are directed and regulated by the following statements of Policy:

The Bureau is a non-profit organization that only undertakes studies that it views as important to society or contributing to scholarly knowledge. It does not undertake secret research or conduct studies for the sole benefit of one individual, company, or organization.

The rights of human subjects are a matter of primary concern to the Bureau and all study procedures are reviewed to ensure that individual respondents are protected at each stage of research. When study findings are made available, the utmost care is taken to ensure that no data are released that would permit any respondent to be identified. Careful procedures are followed to ensure that identity of individuals will not be compromised.

The Bureau's strict precautions to protect the anonymity of respondents will be undermined if the interviewer does not treat information concerning respondents with equal regard. Interviewers perform a professional function when they obtain information from individuals in personal interviews, and they are expected to maintain professional ethical standards of confidentiality regarding what they hear and observe in a respondent's home. All information about respondents obtained during the course of research is privileged information, whether it relates to the interview itself or includes extraneous observations concerning the respondent's home, family, and activities.

---

*Adapted from the Policy Statement of the Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan.

Telephone Interviewing Procedures

Calling Schedule

The Interviewer Supervisor will arrange your calling schedule. If you are assigned a time on a given day, it is extremely important that you are there. If you cannot be there for any reason, it is your responsibility to find a replacement. A list of other interviewers and their telephone numbers will be provided to you for this purpose. If it is impossible to schedule another interviewer, call you supervisor as soon as possible. Failure to follow these procedures can lead to your termination from the project.

Daily Procedures

A. Checking In

The first thing you should do each time you come into the office to work is to sign yourself in and check your mailbox. Memos to the entire staff as well as interview schedules which need correction will be placed in your mailbox. Don't forget to sign out too!

B. Preparing to Interview

You should provide yourself with a set of schedules and a set of cover sheets for each shift. The schedules have a sequence number. These are in a very special order and should always be used in order, the smallest number first. When you return unused schedules to the office, be very careful to place them back in order. In selecting cover sheets, you should first look through the call-back stack and find those that have been called previously at other times, or those indicating that the respondent will be at home during

your shift. After you have selected these, you may select new cover sheets. Be very careful not to mix up the stacks of cover sheets; they are very carefully labeled on the shelves.

Telephone Interviewing Procedures

A. Introduction

The respondents you are calling are selected using a Random Digit Dialing (RDD) procedure. This procedure ensures that we have a representative probability sample of all households with telephones in the state. It is a procedure that requires great patience and perseverance on the part of the interviewer as you will be dialing many numbers that have not been assigned to anyone. We have made every effort possible to restrict the range of the numbers you will call. However, many calls are often necessary before a completed interview is obtained. This should not discourage you as this is normal in this type of calling. It is important to be persistent and call as quickly as possible, while still being accurate and complete.

B. Making the Calls

1. Each cover sheet label specifies a particular telephone number complete with area code. Be certain that you dial accurately.

2. If you get an operator's message that the number is unassigned, call back once immediately. If the number is still unassigned, mark that category on the noninterview form and return the cover sheet to the stack for inappropriate numbers.

3. If you reach a business number, mark that category on the noninterview form and return to stack for inappropriate numbers.

4. Each call you make must be recorded in the call record on the face of the cover sheet. For each call, record your initials, hour of day, date, day of week, and the results of the call.

5. If no one answers, fill out the details of the call record and put the cover sheet in the stack for call-backs.

6. If you get an answer, ask immediately if this is the number you have dialed. This is important as several different numbers may all reach one household or you may have misdialed. In the case of a wrong number, make one call back immediately to make sure you dialed correctly. If it is still a wrong number, mark this category on the noninterview form and put the cover sheet in the stack for inappropriate numbers.

7. If the number is correct, read person answering the phone the opening statement or your own rewording of it. Make it as conversational as possible. Add additional information to reduce suspicion, if necessary. This phase of the telephone interview is most important in securing a successful interview. Be your most convincing and as resolute as possible. The following are points you may want to make.

. . . The study is sponsored by the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, directed by Dr. David R. Johnson and Dr. Alan Booth. If they have questions about the validity of the survey they can call Dr. Johnson or Dr. Booth collect at (402) 472-3672 or they can call Mr. Robert Sheldon (402) 472-2167 at the Office of University Information.

. . . The data we collect have been very useful in many practical instances. For example, data on home ownership and property taxes were used in the Legislature during the debate on Homestead Exemptions. Data on recreation are used in planning where to put new parks and recreation facilities.

. . . We will be glad to send them the results of the survey if they are interested. Get their name and address on your form if they would like this.

. . . This is the tenth year for this annual survey. We are trying to monitor change in quality of life in Nebraska: are people becoming less satisfied with their communities, their school systems, their economic situation or are they becoming more satisfied. We can only monitor this change if we receive the cooperation of a representative sample of Nebraskans.

8. If you need to call back, fill out the call record and return the cover sheet to the call-back stack. If possible, try to get an approximate time when you can return the call and record this on the call record.

9. If you get a refusal, either because they hang up on you or verbally refuse, complete the noninterview form and fill in the details of the noninterview. Return the cover sheet to the stack for refusals.

10. If the person answering the phone is willing to cooperate, record people 18 and over in the household in the table on the cover sheet. Names are not necessary, but get enough information to identify the person listed. Using the selection table on the label, select the person to be the respondent. No substitutions are permissible. If the person you are talking to is the selected respondent, proceed with the interview. If the selected respondent is not at home, fill in this information on the call sheet. If possible, try to ascertain a time when the respondent is likely to be at home and enter that information on the call record.

11. We make up to five calls before we give up on a number. If you unsuccessfully call a number for the fifth time, as recorded on the call record, mark this category on the noninterview form and return the cover sheet to the stack for five calls with no answer.

12. The Call Record is our primary means of tracing the progress of an interview. It is vital that each call you make be recorded on this sheet regardless of the outcome. In addition to recording time, date, day of week, and your own initials (or assigned number), you should use the following codes to indicate the results of your calls. Other alternatives should be indicated as clearly as possible.

CI	Completed Interview	NA	No Answer, Busy
PCI	Partially Completed Interview		
REF	Refusal	RA	Respondent Absent

13. Write in your name and interviewer number on the cover sheet (under the label) in instances where you complete an interview, have a refusal or have a partial interview.

Interview Schedule Instructions

A. Introduction

This interview should average 20 to 25 minutes. It is designed so that much of the material is precoded; only a few questions are open-ended or require probing. Most questions should be asked verbatim unless otherwise indicated. There is a wide variety of questions and we think both you and the respondent will find it interesting. The interview schedule has been extensively pre-tested and we do not believe you should have difficulty with any of the items. Any problems or questions you do have, however, should be reported immediately to your field supervisor, the Bureau staff, or the Study Director. If you are not completing the schedules correctly, we may request you to return to correct your mistakes--often at your own expense! A certain proportion of your interviews will be verified by your field supervisor. This means that your supervisor will contact the respondent again and verify that

the interview was actually taken and all of the questions asked. Any evidence of fabricated respondents or responses will lead to immediate termination of employment. Accuracy and completeness are absolutely essential for a good, reliable interview. If you follow instructions carefully and are attentive in the training session, we believe you will find the interview task a rewarding and enjoyable experience.

B. General Comments on the Schedule Format

1. Be careful about skip patterns. They are clearly indicated if you read the interview carefully—as you should!

2. Do not read respondents information typed in all capital letters. This is for your information. Headings not typed in all capitals are read to respondents.

3. Do not read respondents all of the alternatives unless indicated.

4. Read all the questions verbatim, except where it clearly states that you are to use your own words. Do not vary wording or emphasis from interview to interview. If the respondent does not understand the question, first try reading it again. If the respondent still doesn't understand or asks, "What do you mean by . . .?" or "could you explain what . . . means?" you should try to redirect it to the respondent by giving them the response categories as suggestions. Tell them you want them to answer as they understand the questions. If this doesn't work, you should record a DK (don't know) answer. In cases where the schedule suggests that you probe for further details, you have some latitude in rewording or restructuring the question.

5. Circle the appropriate response or fill in the space for an answer. Always fill in spaces as specified (e.g., if there are three blanks for an answer, a 4 would be recorded as 004, a "Don't Know" code of 8 would be 998, etc.)

6. Do not write in the space near the numbers in parentheses in the right-hand margin.

7. Try to keep the interview moving! Often the respondent may want to talk a lot about a subject; try to prod them on (nicely) and proceed with the interview.

8. It is better to record more detail than necessary rather than too little. There is plenty of space in the schedule for comments and non-precoded categories. If you are in doubt about what category to assign a response -- don't. Give full information and leave it to the coders. To ensure that they see these questions, mark the question number clearly in the clear space on the left-hand side of the first page of the schedule.

9. DK means Don't Know. REF means Refused. If the skip patterns indicate that you are not to ask a question of this particular respondent, you will leave the missed question blank. The only blank questions should be those skipped according to directions.

C. Editing

After you have finished with an interview and marked your times on the front page of the schedule, then you should give your schedule a final check before you turn it in. Check:

1. Skip patterns. Call back if you wrongly skipped something.

2. Fill in blanks you left empty during the interview. For example, put in prefacing zeroes where necessary, compute months employed if you jotted down years during the interview, etc.

3. Check for impossible patterns and call back to verify. If possible, you should catch these during the interview.

4. Jot down the numbers of the questions which concern you on the front cover of the schedule.

D. The Front Page

Basic information on the interview is included on the first page. First, record time of first contact with the respondent. Record time to the minute, do not try to round or estimate. All times should be entered using a 24-hour clock, e.g., 8:00 in the evening is 2000. The rest of the front page can be filled out after you have completed the interview. Record the time you finish the interview, compute the length of the interview and record this. Record date and day of week of the interview and write your name and interviewer number in the appropriate place. Carefully record the Serial Number from the upper-right-hand corner of the cover sheet label onto the front page of the schedule. This is vitally important as it permits us to match cover sheets to interview schedules. Be sure it is accurate.

Summary Table of Persons in Household

1. Read through questions 1-6 for each member of the household. If there are more than ten in the household, record information on additional people in the space below the table.

2. In computing years of schooling completed, do not count nursery school, pre-school, or kindergarten years. This is a two-column response category, so students who have completed the fifth grade would be recorded as 05; students still in the fifth grade would be recorded as 04. Children who have yet to attend school are recorded as 00 years of schooling.

3. Babies under the age of one year are recorded as 00 years of age.

4. In coding highest degree, use the following codes:

0 Less than High School Diploma
1 High School Diploma or GED (General Education Degree)
2 Two Year Degree from a Vocational School; Junior or Community College Degree; Associate Degree (LPN)
3 Bachelor's Degree (B.A. or B.S.; R.N.)
4 Graduate Degree (M.A., M.S., or M.S.W., Ph.D., or M.D., J.D., law degree, ministry, chiropractor, optometry, dentistry)

5. Code the status of each member of the household in the survey as either the respondent, the respondent's spouse, or other.

Directions for Specific Items

10. Buying means they are still making payments to the firm who holds the mortgage. Young people residing with their parents would record their parents' ownership status. People who live in free housing, housing in exchange for some non-quantifiable service, etc., are recorded as "Other".

11. Living on a farm or ranch doesn't count. They must be cutlivating the land or tending the animals.

12., If more than one category fits, circle the one highest on this list.
&31.

16. Layoff means <u>temporary</u> layoff.

27. Month goes in first two spaces and Year in last two spaces.
&30.

39. If they give you a very general category of religion, for example, "Christian," record this as "Other" and probe for the name of the church they attend.

42. A few respondents may indicate more than one. If so, ask: "Which factor contributes most to the decline?" If they continue to say they are equally at fault, write in "4" next to the 3 and 8.

51. Response B should read ". . . such as a group home".

56. If R. is male, unmarried, or has no children in the household, skip to Question 62. Do not ask about more than the four oldest children.

57. The respondent may skip around and not stick to household composition as he got older. Collect information and then straighten it around after the interview. We are only interested in permanent residents--people who stayed a year or more. If R. left parent's home before 19 years of age, obtain information only up to the time they left home. Note in schedule the age at which they (R.) left home. If household is unusual in any way (never lived with parents, or R. spent part of growing up years in foster home, institution, or with relatives, please note details below table.

60. Until R. gets the hang of it, you may have to restate options: e.g., "Was your recreation restricted because of work?" "Was your recreation restricted because the facilities are too far away?"

67. Public refers to such things as Medicaid or Medicare; Private refers to group plans provided by many employers or insurance the individual purchases from an insurance company.

68A. Includes only medical bills they would have to pay out of their own pocket.

71. If R. has trouble understanding the question, ask: "Has your insurance company or employer increased the amount you have to pay before your insurance takes over?"

71A. This is the percentage, over and above deductible, that the insurance company pays of your medical bills. For example, they may pay 80% of all bills while the R. pays 20%.

74. The income question concerns all related members of the household who pool their income. Earnings of youngsters or social security payments to elderly parents are not included unless this income is contributed to the family pool. Young adults living with their parents or older people living with grown children should record only their own income unless they have access to the family checkbook.

75. If R. says he/she belongs to two racial/ethnic groups, ask for the one he/she usually considers himself/herself. If he/she cannot choose, record the two groups in "Other".

76. This information is important for coding the location of the respondent. Get the location as accurately as possible. If respondent chooses to indicate their location in another way (e.g., one mile north of the junction of Hwy. 77 and 2), record it that way. Be sure the information is specific enough, within a mile or two, for our coders to pinpoint where the person lives.

77A. You may reword or elaborate this any way you wish to secure this
& information. Include first name and middle name or initial as well
77B. as last name. Husband's name would be appropriate for married or widowed women.

As the back page of the interview schedule is blank, we are asking you to use this space to make any comments regarding the interview, especially comments which might be helpful in locating the respondent in the future, reference to sex of respondent (especially if R.'s name might be common to both sexes), specific job or work-related information which the R. may have given during the course of the interview, or any other information that might be of interest or help.

Bureau of Sociological Research Staff

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APPENDIX E

CONTROL RECORD LOG

Bureau of Sociological Research
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588

SHEET NO._____

NASIS -
INTERVIEW PROCESSING CONTROL RECORD

Assigned Number	Sequence Number	Type	Date In	Precoded Seg.		Coded Seg.		Date Verif.	Date I.D. Sep. and Filed
				Date Punched	Date Verif.	Date Coded	Date Punched		

APPENDIX F

RESPONSES TO OPEN-ENDED CORE QUESTIONS,

CITY CODES, AND COUNTY CODES

NAS1986. ITEM 31.
OTHER THINGS R.'S SPOUSE DOING MOST OF LAST WEEK

86 DISABILITY

440 LAID OFF

NAS1586. ITEM 36.
OTHER REASON R.'S SPOUSE ABSENT FROM WORK LAST WEEK.

193	HE IS SELF-EMPLOYED FARMER	SEASONAL WORK ONLY
237	HOURS CUT BACK - ON CALL	
423	OFF SEASON FARMING	
572	MATERNITY LEAVE	
730	WORKS FOR HUSBAND -	SEASONAL WORK
1049	PREGNANCY	
1640	HE DOES SNOW REMOVAL -	IT DIDN'T SNOW
1651	SHE IS A SUBSTITUTE	TEACHER. ONLY CALLED IN WHEN NEEDED
1731	FUNERAL	

NAS1936. ITEM 39.
R.'S OTHER RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE.

98	FUNDAMENTAL
116	OTHER - NOT SPECIFIED
140	ECLECTIC
213	TAOIST
267	NON-DENOMINATIONAL
335	EASTERN ORTHODOX
436	NON DENOMINATIONAL
487	BUDDIST
488	AGNOSTIC
547	CHRISTIAN
548	CHRISTIAN
614	NON-DENOMINATIONAL
709	MENNONITE
757	IT IS A WORLD-WIDE RELIGION, BUT THERE IS NO NAM FOR IT
1401	BUDDHISM
1488	BUDDHIST
1566	HOLYIST
1759	CHRISTIAN
1784	MORMON
1872	AGNOSTIC

NA81986. ITEM 40.
R.'S OTHER POLITICAL PREFERENCE.

13 NOT REGISTERED

27 NOT REGISTERED

35 NONE

40 NOTHING

41 NONE

89 NONE

119 NONE

246 THEY VOTE FOR MAN NOT PARTY

356 NON-VOTER

377 NONE

487 NONE

539 NO PREFERENCE

542 CHRISTIAN

582 NOTHING

709 NONE

710 NONE

711 NONE

717 NONE

757 NOTHING ALONG THOSE LINES

825 NONE

844 NO PREFERENCE

848 NOT POLITICALLY INCLINED

909 NOT REGISTERED

977 NONE

990 NONE

1036 NOT AMERICAN CITIZEN

1145 NONE

1147 UNDECIDED

1174 CONSERVATIVE

NAS1686. ITEM 40.
R.'S OTHER POLITICAL PREFERENCE.

1339 NONE

1407 SHE DOESN'T VOTE

1435 NONE, NON-POLITICAL

1436 NOT REGISTERED VOTER

1482 NOT REGISTERED

1513 VOTES FOR THE MAN

1548 NONE

1562 NONE

1587 NONE

1744 NOT REGISTERED

1801 THEY ARE REGISTERED AS NON-POLITICAL

1817 NONE

1870 NEVER VOTED

1898 NOTHING

1907 NO PREFERENCE

1925 NOT VOTING: NOT EDUCATED

1927 NEUTRAL TO ALL - NEVER VOTE

1935 NOTHING

1945 HE VOTES FOR MAN

1950 NONE

1959 NONE

1982 NOTHING

2059 NONE

NAS1386. ITEM 75.
OTHER RACE OF R.

464 BROWN

487 ORIENTAL-JAPANESE

1387 JAPANESE

1401 ASIAN

1421 FILIPINO

1515 ASIAN - AMERICAN

1549 LATIN

1777 ORIENTAL

1779 CHINESE

1829 JAPANESE/WHITE

CITIES FOR NASIS-86

0005	Abie	0425	Callaway	0895	Fairfield
0015	Ainsworth	0430	Cambridge	0900	Fairmont
0020	Albion	0435	Campbell	0905	Falls City
0025	Alda	0440	Carleton	0935	Fort Calhoun
0040	Alliance	0445	Carroll	0940	Foster
0045	Alma	0465	Central City	0945	Franklin
0050	Alvo	0470	Ceresco	0950	Fremont
0055	Amherst	0475	Chadron	0955	Friend
0070	Anselmo	0480	Chambers	0960	Fullerton
0080	Arapahoe	0485	Chapman	0965	Funk
0090	Arlington	0490	Chappell	0985	Geneva
0095	Arnold	0500	Clarks	0990	Genoa
0100	Arthur	0505	Clarkson	0995	Gering
0105	Ashland	0515	Clay Center	1000	Gibbon
0110	Ashton	0545	Columbus	1015	Glenvil
0115	Atkinson	0560	Cook	1025	Gordon
0125	Auburn	0565	Cordova	1030	Gothenberg
0130	Aurora	0575	Cortland	1045	Grand Island
0135	Avoca	0590	Cozad	1050	Grant
0140	Axtell	0605	Crawford	1055	Greeley Center
0145	Ayr	0610	Creighton	1095	Haigler
0150	Bancroft	0620	Crete	1110	Hamlet
0165	Bartlett	0625	Crofton	1115	Hampton
0170	Bartley	0630	Crookston	1120	Harbine
0175	Bassett	0635	Culbertson	1130	Harrison
0180	Battle Creek	0640	Curtis	1135	Hartington
0185	Bayard	0650	Dakota City	1140	Harvard
0195	Beatrice	0655	Dalton	1145	Hastings
0200	Beaver City	0660	Danbury	1155	Hay Springs
0215	Beemer	0675	Davenport	1165	Heartwell
0230	Bellevue	0680	Davey	1170	Hebron
0235	Bellwood	0685	David City	1175	Hemingford
0245	Benedict	0700	Decatur	1180	Henderson
0250	Benkelman	0710	Deshler	1195	Herman
0260	Bennington	0730	Diller	1200	Hershey
0265	Bertrand	0740	Dixon	1205	Hickman
0280	Bladen	0745	Dodge	1210	Hildreth
0290	Bloomfield	0750	Doniphan	1220	Holdrege
0295	Bloomington	0755	Dorchester	1235	Hooper
0300	Blue Hill	0790	Eagle	1255	Howells
0320	Brady	0795	Eddyville	1260	Hubbard
0325	Brainard	0820	Elk Creek	1270	Humboldt
0335	Bridgeport	0825	Elkhorn	1275	Humphrey
0345	Broadwater	0830	Elm Creek	1290	Hyannis
0355	Broken Bow	0840	Elsie	1295	Imperial
0360	Brownville	0845	Elwood	1300	Indianola
0380	Brunswick	0855	Emerson	1325	Jansen
0385	Burchard	0870	Ericson	1330	Johnson
0400	Burwell	0875	Eustis	1340	Julian
0415	Byron	0885	Exeter	1345	Juniata
0420	Cairo	0890	Fairbury	1350	Kearney

1355	Kenesaw	1845	Ord	2275	Springfield
1360	Kennard	1855	Orleans	2290	Stanton
1365	Kilgore	1860	Osceola	2295	Staplehurst
1370	Kimball	1870	Osmond	2300	Stapleton
1380	Laurel	1875	Otoe	2315	Stella
1383	LaVista	1880	Overton	2320	Sterling
1385	Lawrence	1885	Oxford	2340	Stratton
1395	Leigh	1895	Palisade	2345	Stromsburg
1415	Lexington	1900	Palmer	2350	Stuart
1425	Lincoln	1905	Palmyra	2355	Sumner
1430	Lindsay	1910	Panama	2360	Superior
1440	Litchfield	1915	Papillion	2365	Surprise
1455	Loomis	1920	Pawnee City	2370	Sutherland
1465	Louisville	1925	Paxton	2375	Sutton
1470	Loup City	1935	Pender	2385	Syracuse
1485	Lynch	1950	Phillips	2415	Tecumseh
1490	Lyons	1955	Pickrell	2420	Tekamah
1495	McCook	1960	Pierce	2445	Tilden
1515	Madison	1965	Pilger	2455	Trenton
1530	Malcolm	1970	Plainview	2460	Trumbull
1545	Marquette	1975	Platte Center	2465	Uehling
1565	Mason City	1980	Plattsmouth	2470	Ulysses
1585	Meadow Grove	1990	Pleasanton	2490	Utica
1595	Memphis	1995	Plymouth	2495	Valentine
1600	Merna	2000	Polk	2500	Valley
1610	Milford	2005	Ponca	2505	Valparaiso
1615	Millard	2015	Potter	2510	Venango
1620	Miller	2020	Prague	2520	Verdigre
1625	Milligan	2045	Ralston	2525	Verdon
1630	Minatare	2055	Ravenna	2535	Waco
1635	Minden	2065	Red Cloud	2540	Wahoo
1640	Mitchell	2085	Rising City	2545	Wakefield
1650	Monroe	2090	Riverdale	2550	Wallace
1675	Murdock	2095	Riverton	2555	Walthill
1680	Murray	2100	Roca	2575	Wauneta
1685	Naper	2135	Rushville	2580	Wausa
1695	Nebraska City	2140	Ruskin	2585	Waverly
1705	Neligh	2145	St. Edward	2605	Western
1710	Nelson	2150	St. Helena	2620	West Point
1725	Newcastle	2155	St. Paul	2625	Whitney
1730	Newman Grove	2160	Salem	2630	Wilber
1740	Nickerson	2165	Sargent	2645	Winnebago
1745	Niobrara	2175	Schuyler	2650	Winnetoon
1755	Norfolk	2180	Scotia	2655	Winside
1765	North Bend	2185	Scottsbluff	2660	Winslow
1770	North Loup	2190	Scribner	2665	Wisner
1775	North Platte	2200	Seward	2670	Wolbach
1785	Oakdale	2205	Shelby	2680	Wood River
1790	Oakland	2210	Shelton	2685	Wymore
1810	Odell	2230	Sidney	2690	Wynot
1815	Ogallala	2235	Silver Creek	2695	York
1820	Ohiowa	2245	Snyder	2700	Yutan
1825	Omaha	2255	South Sioux City	2705	Hordville
1830	O'Neill	2260	Spalding	2706	Morrill
1840	Orchard	2265	Spencer	2790	Holmesville

2795	Hoskins	2825	Hansen	3040	Macy
2805	Harrisburg	2850	Homer	3335	Walton
2810	Tryon	3015	Champion	3340	Lemoyne
2815	Keystone			0285	Blair

001	Adams (13)	055	Douglas (1)
003	Antelope (11)	057	Dundy (20)
005	Arthur (19)	059	Fillmore (9)
007	Banner (22)	061	Franklin (17)
009	Blaine (26)	063	Frontier (16)
011	Boone (10)	065	Furnas (17)
013	Box Butte (23)	067	Gage (14)
015	Boyd (24)	069	Garden (22)
017	Brown (24)	071	Garfield (26)
019	Buffalo (15)	073	Gosper (16)
021	Burt (6)	075	Grant (19)
023	Butler (8)	077	Greeley (26)
025	Cass (4)	079	Hall (12)
027	Cedar (25)	081	Hamilton (12)
029	Chase (19)	083	Harlan (17)
031	Cherry (24)	085	Hayes (20)
033	Cheyenne (21)	087	Hitchcock (20)
035	Clay (13)	089	Holt (24)
037	Colfax (10)	091	Hooker (18)
039	Cuming (6)	093	Howard (12)
041	Custer (26)	095	Jefferson (14)
043	Dakota (3)	097	Johnson (7)
045	Dawes (23)	099	Kearney (15)
047	Dawson (16)	101	Keith (19)
049	Deuel (21)	103	Keya Paha (24)
051	Dixon (25)	105	Kimball (21)
053	Dodge (5)	107	Knox (25)

109	Lancaster (2)	151	Saline (8)
111	Lincoln (18)	153	Sarpy (1)
113	Logan (18)	155	Saunders (4)
115	Loup (26)	157	Scotts Bluff (22)
117	McPherson (18)	159	Seward (8)
119	Madison (11)	161	Sheridan (23)
121	Merrick (12)	163	Sherman (26)
123	Morrill (22)	165	Sioux (23)
125	Nance (10)	167	Stanton (11)
127	Nemaha (7)	169	Thayer (14)
129	Nuckolls (13)	171	Thomas (18)
131	Otoe (4)	173	Thurston (6)
133	Pawnee (7)	175	Valley (26)
135	Perkins (19)	177	Washington (5)
137	Phelps (17)	179	Wayne (11)
139	Pierce (11)	181	Webster (13)
141	Platte (10)	183	Wheeler (26)
143	Polk (9)	185	York (9)
145	Red Willow (20)		
147	Richardson (7)		
149	Rock (24)		

Planning and Development Region numbers are in parentheses following county name.

APPENDIX G

LIST OF VARIABLES

List of Variables in NASIS-86

The names of most variables reflect the number of the item in the interview schedule. Therefore, VAR8 would be the information asked in the question number 8 ("Do you live on a farm, in open country but not on a farm, or in a town or city?"). Some questions did not have numbers, or there were multiple questions asked under the same number. If multiple questions were asked under the same number, then each item is followed either by an A, B, C, ..., or in some more complex cases where it already has a letter, by sequential numbers after the letter.

The primary items without numbers are those from the summary table at the beginning of the interview which gives basic demographic characteristics for all persons in the dwelling unit. These variables have been given two-part labels. The first is a set of letters which abbreviates the variable number, for example DEGREE indicates highest degree of the person listed and MARITL gives marital status. These letters are followed by a number which identifies persons in the household by the order in which they were listed in the summary table. Thus MARITL2 would tell the marital status of the second person listed. Another variable identifies the person who was the respondent and moves all the information about them into a separate set of variables. These use the same alphabetic label, but are followed by the letter 'R' indicating respondent, for example, MARITLR. If the label is followed by the letter 'S', it describes the respondent's spouse.

Created variables do not have a name with a number, but are given a name that clearly indicates what they are (e.g., COUNTY is the county the household is located in).

Variable Name	Variable Label
PROJ1	Project number card #1
INTERNO	Interviewer i.d. number in 1986
TYPE	Interview schedule type-Game and Parks or Social Services
IDENT	ID number in 1986
BEGAN	Time interview began
ENDED	Time interview ended
LENGTH	Length of interview in minutes
MONTH	Month interview completed
DAYCOM	Day interview completed
DAYWK	Day of week of interview
ARCODE	First digit of area code
PREFIX	Prefix of R.'s telephone number
RELATN1	Relation of resident number 1 to P.I.E.
SEX1	Sex of resident number 1
AGE1	Age of resident number 1
MARITL1	Marital status of resident number 1
SCHOOL1	Years of schooling - resident number 1
DEGREE1	Highest degree - resident number 1
STATUS1	Status in survey of resident number 1
RELATN2	Relation of resident number 2 to P.I.E.
SEX2	Sex of resident number 2
AGE2	Age of resident number 2
MARITL2	Marital status of resident number 2
SCHOOL2	Years of schooling - resident number 2
DEGREE2	Highest degree - resident number 2
STATUS2	Status in survey of resident number 2
RELATN3	Relation of resident number 3 to P.I.E.
SEX3	Sex of resident number 3
AGE3	Age of resident number 3
MARITL3	Marital status of resident number 3
SCHOOL3	Years of schooling - resident number 3
DEGREE3	Highest degree - resident number 3
STATUS3	Status in survey of resident number 3
RELATN4	Relation of resident number 4 to P.I.E.
SEX4	Sex of resident number 4
AGE4	Age of resident number 4
MARITL4	Marital status of resident number 4
SCHOOL4	Years of schooling - resident number 4
DEGREE4	Highest degree - resident number 4
STATUS4	Status in survey of resident number 4
RELATN5	Relation of resident number 5 to P.I.E.
SEX5	Sex of resident number 5
AGE5	Age of resident number 5
MARITL5	Marital status of resident number 5
SCHOOL5	Years of schooling - resident number 5
DEGREE5	Highest degree - resident number 5
STATUS5	Status in survey of resident number 5
RELATN6	Relation of resident number 6 to P.I.E.
SEX6	Sex of resident number 6
AGE6	Age of resident number 6
MARITL6	Marital status of resident number 6
SCHOOL6	Years of schooling - resident number 6
DEGREE6	Highest degree - resident number 6

STATUS6	Status in survey of resident number 6
RELATN7	Relation of resident number 7 to P.I.E.
SEX7	Sex of resident number 7
AGE7	Age of resident number 7
MARITL7	Marital status of resident number 7
SCHOOL7	Years of schooling - resident number 7
DEGREE7	Highest degree - resident number 7
STATUS7	Status in survey of resident number 7
RELATN8	Relation of resident number 8 to P.I.E.
SEX8	Sex of resident number 8
AGE8	Age of resident number 8
MARITL8	Marital status of resident number 8
SCHOOL8	Years of schooling - resident number 8
DEGREE8	Highest degree - resident number 8
STATUS8	Status in survey of resident number 8
RELATN9	Relation of resident number 9 to P.I.E.
SEX9	Sex of resident number 9
AGE9	Age of resident number 9
MARITL9	Marital status of resident number 9
SCHOOL9	Years of schooling - resident number 9
DEGREE9	Highest degree - resident number 9
STATUS9	Status in survey of resident number 9
RELATN0	Relation of resident number 10 to P.I.E.
SEX0	Sex of resident number 10
AGE0	Age of resident number 10
MARITL0	Marital status of resident number 10
SCHOOL0	Years of schooling - resident number 10
DEGREE0	Highest degree - resident number 10
STATUS0	Status in survey of resident number 10
VAR7	County respondent lives in
VAR8	Community type respondent lives in
VAR8A	Community respondent lives in
VAR9	Still living in same residence?
VAR9A	Still living in same community?
VAR10	Own, buying, or renting home?
VAR11	Someone in household actively farming/ranching
LAB12	What R. was doing most of last week
LAB13	R. worked last week
LAB14	Hours R. worked last week
LAB15	R.'s work paid or unpaid
LAB16	R. absent or on layoff last week
LAB17	R. waiting to begin new job
LAB18	R. absent from work last week
LAB19	Hours R. usually works each week
LAB20	Why R. works less than 35 hours
LAB21	Total hours R. would like to work weekly
LAB22	R. overqualified for job?
LAB23	R. looked for work in past weeks?
LAB24A	R. check with public employment agency?
LAB24B	R. checked with private employment agency?
LAB24C	R. checked with employer directly?
LAB24D	R. checked with friends or relatives?
LAB24E	R. placed or answered ad?
LAB24F	R. did not check anywhere - Don't Know?
LAB24G	Other ways to find work?

LAB25	R. been looking for full-time or part-time job?
LAB26	R. want regular job, full-time or part-time?
LAB27M	Month last looked for job
LAB27Y	Year last looked for job
LAB28A	None available - can't find any
LAB28B	Lacks schooling, experience, etc.
LAB28C	Can't arrange child care
LAB28D	In school or training
LAB28E	Physical disability or ill health
LAB28F	Other reasons for not looking for a job
LAB29	Could have taken job if available
LAB30M	Month last worked for pay
LAB30Y	Year last worked for pay
VAR31	What spouse of R. was doing last week
VAR32	Spouse work for pay last week?
VAR33	Number of hours spouse worked
VAR34	Spouse absent or on layoff last week?
VAR35	Spouse waiting to being new job?
VAR36	Spouse absent from work last week?
VAR37	Number of hours spouse usually works
VAR38	Number of times R. has been married
VAR39	Respondent's religious preference
VAR40	R. Democrat, Republican, or Independent?
VAR41	R. voted in last two years?
VAR42	Reason for decline of farm value
VAR43A	Initiative 300 prohibits corporation to own cattle?
VAR43B	Initiative 300 requires banks etc, to sell foreclosed land?
VAR43C	Initiative 300 contributes to lower land value?
VAR43D	Initiative 300 helps maintain family farm?
VAR43E	Initiative 300 helps maintain rural communities?
VAR43F	Initiative 300 has been good to Nebraska?
VAR44	Favor taxing some services?
VAR45A	Tax personal services?
VAR45B	Tax repair services?
VAR45C	Tax legal services?
VAR45D	Tax medical services?
VAR46A	Combine county governments?
VAR46B	Consolidate state agencies?
VAR46C	Combine administrations of state colleges?
VAR46D	Consolidate school districts?
SSERV47A	Continue service for abused children
SSERV47B	Continue service for disabled
SSERV47C	Continue spouse abuse programs
SSERV47D	Continue meals for elderly
SSERV47E	Continue in-home services for elderly
SSERV47F	Continue programs for mentally retarded
SSERV47G	Continue paying medical care for poor
SSERV47H	Continue living expenses for poor
DPI48	Funds for mental health services
DPI49A	Go to minister?
DPI49B	Go to family doctor?
DPI49C	Go to mental health therapist?
DPI49D	Go to social service agency?
DPI49E	Go to community mental health agency?
DPI49F	Go to other agency?

DPI50	Preferred agency for children and adolescent
DPI51	What to do with problem children?
SSERV52	Teenage pregnancy in community
SSERV53	Attitude about sex education classes
SSERV54	Sex education classes teaching contraceptives
SSERV55	Attitude about classes on parenting
VAR56	Helped take care of infants?
VAR56A	Frequency of male R. helping care for oldest child
VAR56B	Frequency of male R. helping care for second child
VAR56C	Frequency of male R. helping care for third child
VAR56D	Frequency of male R. helping care for fourth child
MEM1	Relation of male R. to household member 1
JOIN1	R.'s age when MEM1 joined household
LEFT1	R.'s age when MEM1 left household
WHY1	Reason for MEM1 leaving houshold
MEM2	Relation of male R. to household member 2
JOIN2	R.'s age when MEM2 joined household
LEFT2	R.'s age when MEM2 left household
WHY2	Reason for MEM2 leaving household
MEM3	Relation of male R. to household member 3
JOIN3	R.'s age when MEM3 joined household
LEFT3	R.'s age when MEM3 left household
WHY3	Reason for MEM3 leaving household
MEM4	Relation of male R. to household member 4
JOIN4	R.'s age when MEM4 joined household
LEFT4	R.'s age when MEM4 left household
WHY4	Reason for MEM4 leaving household
MEM5	Relation of male R. to household member 5
JOIN5	R.'s age when MEM5 joined household
LEFT5	R.'s age when MEM5 left household
WHY5	Reason for MEM5 leaving household
MEM6	Relation of male R. to household member 6
JOIN6	R.'s age when MEM6 joined household
LEFT6	R.'s age when MEM6 left household
WHY6	Reason for MEM6 leaving household
MEM7	Relation of male R. to household member 7
JOIN7	R.'s age when MEM7 joined household
LEFT7	R.'s age when MEM7 left household
WHY7	Reason for MEM7 leaving household
MEM8	Relation of male R. to household member 8
JOIN8	R.'s age when MEM8 joined household
LEFT8	R.'s age when MEM8 left household
WHY8	Reason for MEM8 leaving household
MEM9	Relation of male R. to household member 9
JOIN9	R.'s age when MEM9 joined household
LEFT9	R.'s age when MEM9 left household
WHY9	Reason for MEM9 leaving household
MEM0	Relation of male R. to household member 10
JOIN0	R.'s age when MEM0 joined household
LEFT0	R.'s age when MEM0 left household
WHY0	Reason for MEM0 leaving household
VAR58	Type of community where R. grew up
VAR59	Born in the United States?
VAR59A	Country where born (other than U.S.)
VAR59B	Age moved to the United States

PRK60A1	Limited by conflicting schedule
PRK60A2	Conflicting schedule next year
PRK60A3	Conflicting schedule next 3 years
PRK60B1	Facilities too far away
PRK60B2	Facilities too far away next year
PRK60B3	Facilities too far away next 3 years
PRK60C1	Facilities too expensive
PRK60C2	Facilities too expensive next year
PRK60C3	Facilities too expensive next 3 years
PRK60D1	Limited skill
PRK60D2	Limited skill next year
PRK60D3	Limited skill next 3 years
PRK60E1	Physical or health limitations
PRK60E2	Physical or health limitations next year
PRK60E3	Physical or health limitations next 3 years
PRK60F1	No facilities
PRK60F2	No facilities next year
PRK60F3	No facilities next 3 years
PRK61A	Do more camping?
PRK61B	Do more boating?
PRK61C	Do more fishing?
PRK61D	Do more hunting?
PRK61E	Do more running/jogging?
PRK61F	Do more swimming?
PRK61G	Play more softball or baseball?
PRK61H	Do more walking/hiking?
PRK61I	Do more racquet sports?
PRK61J	Play more golf?
PRK61K	Do more bicycling?
PRK61L	Other activities?
HLT62	Health condition of R.
HLT63	Had health problems last year?
HLT64	Where R. sees doctor
HLT65	Seen doctor since March 1985?
HLT65A	Number of times visited doctor?
HLT65B	See particular doctor?
HLT65C	How long travel to doctor?
HLT65D	How long wait at office to see doctor?
HLT66	Hospitalized last year?
HLT66A	Number of times hosptialized?
HLT66B	Had any surgery while hospitalized?
HLT67	Covered by health insurance?
HLT67A1	Why no insurance?
HLT681	Pay with private/group insurance?
HLT682	Pay out of pocket?
HLT683	Pay by medicaid?
HLT684	Pay by medicare only?
HLT685	Pay by medicare plus supplemental private?
HLT686	Pay by veterans or VA hospital benefits?
HLT687	Pay by county medical assistance?
HLT68A	Any more medical bills unpaid?
HLT69	All in family covered by insurance plan?
HLT70	Covered by insurance for whole year?
HLT71	Insurance increased amount deductible?
HLT71A	Co-insurance percentage increased?

HLT71B	Insurance premium increased?
HLT71C	Change in insurance coverage affected health services?
HLT71C1A	Less use of physicians services?
HLT71C1B	Less use of emergency room?
HLT71C1C	Less use of hospital services?
HLT71C1D	Choose lower option or less insurance?
HLT71C1E	Other effects?
VAR72	R. happy?
VAR73	Financial situation?
VAR74	Family income?
VAR74A1	Family income $20,000 or more
VAR74A2	Family income less than $20,000
VAR75	Race
VAR76	Direction from nearest town to go home
PDR	Planning and Development Region
XAXIS	X-Axis in Nebraska
YAXIS	Y-Axis in Nebraska
CITYSIZE	City size according to 1980 Census
RELATNR	Relation of respondent to P.I.E.
SEXR	Sex of respondent
AGER	Age of respondent
MARITALR	Marital status of respondent
SCHOOLR	Years of schooling of respondent
DEGREER	Highest degree earned by respondent
RELATNS	Relationship of R.'s spouse to P.I.E.
SEXS	Sex of R.'s spouse
AGES	Age of R.'s spouse
MARITALS	Marital status of R.'s spouse
SCHOOLS	Years of schooling of R.'s spouse
DEGREES	Highest degree earned by R.'s spouse
REGION	Region of state
NOADULT	Number of adults in household
NOHHOLD	Number of persons in household
PWATE	Weight for personal sample
HWATE	Weight for household sample
FAMINC	Total family income
AGER5	Age of respondent in 5 year categories
AGES5	Age of R.'s spouse in 5 year categories